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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 September 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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WESTERN EUROPE

PRC'S GERMAN POLICY SEEKS EQUIDISTANCE BETWEEN FRG, GDR

Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Oskar Weggel: "Equidistance To Bonn and East Berlin"]

[Text] From 1949 to 1982, China's Germany policy was structured like a reflecting mirror: Peking treated Bonn with hostility as long as it enjoyed "brotherly" relations with East Berlin (1949 to 1963); it began to turn its back on the GDR when its relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany improved (1964, but especially from 1972 on).

This stalemate is over now. The Chinese want to replace their "either-or" tactic with one of "both-and," and to establish an equidistance to both German states, at least in the political realm. To be sure, the FRG retains a natural advantage in the areas of science and technology. This is clear in terms of China's foreign trade, since in 1984 the volume of trade with the FRG reached about DM 5 billion, while the corresponding figure for the GDR was only around 660 million marks.

This new tendency originated in both the GDR and China:

- East Berlin, which is interested in diversifying its political connections and in expanding its foreign trade relations, derives its carte-blanche from two Soviet China-initiatives, i.e. the opening of Sino-Soviet "normalization talks" (1982) and Archipov's visit to Peking (December 1984). Since the time of the latter initiative, GDR representatives have even dared to enter the discussion concerning Chinese reform experiments, a topic that is both fascinating and disturbing to all of the CEMA states (with the exceptions of Hungary and Yugoslavia).
- The Chinese, on the other hand, who, because of ineptness, i.e. a rigid counteracting of whatever Soviet policy happened to be in force, have maneuvered into a kind of indirect piloting of their foreign policy by Moscow, have moved, as a result of their reform policies, to an "independent" foreign policy, as they put it, and they intend in the future to act more flexibly, especially with regard to the CEMA member states.

For two of China's five major foreign policy objectives, furthermore, the GDR (as well as the FRG, by the way) is particularly important, i.e. because it can

offer assistance in terms of modernization and also as an "anti-hegemonic" power. For no matter how one turns and twists things--the majority of the GDR's population represents a powerful "anti-hegemonic" potential, something that is also true of the other CEMA states.

China knows this--and is acting accordingly. Can it be pure coincidence that the word "independence" occurs again and again in official Chinese statements? In a formal sense, this key word is only used to define China's own foreign policy, but China would not be China if it did not desire simultaneously to offer itself as a model to be followed.

An additional motive should not be overlooked here: the Chinese like their Germans--no matter from the East or from the West. In view of the "personal" style of Chinese foreign policy, this is a factor that should not be underestimated.

The new policy is directed at the state, the people and the mass organizations (including the "League for Friendship Among People"), but not the SED. Ideology is dead! Instead of relations between political parties, it is significant that China suggests contacts between top "people's representatives" on both sides and that it invited Sindermann, the president of the People's Chamber, for a visit.

With regard to the question of reunification, China expresses itself cautiously, but nonetheless clearly, for example at Zhao Ziyang's press conference in Bonn on June 12, 1985, where he stated that the reunification question must be resolved in a peaceful way by the German people themselves. Is it likely that the government in East Berlin welcomed this simple but wise formulation?

Although "normalization" between Peking and Moscow is still a long way off, it has been almost reestablished between Peking and East Berlin (as well as with most of the other Eastern European countries).

It is no wonder that the Soviet Union has been following these developments with mixed feelings: should it intervene? This would mean that the delicate blossom of the normalization talks would soon wither away, for Peking is allergic to nothing so much as to "hegemonism," the elimination of which it has called for as a prerequisite for "normalization." On the other hand, if the USSR allows matters to take their own course, China could soon bring about a rift in the East Bloc countries.

It is possible that Moscow is already regretting having allowed its CEMA partners too much freedom in their dealings with China. For the China of 1985 is no longer the China of 1955; it has in the meantime proffered a credible alternative to the neostalinist model of the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 3620/485

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGING ISSUE, FAMILY PLANNING IN COUNTRYSIDE DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 28 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Qin Pinduan [4440 0756 4551]: "Work With the Aged and Family Planning in the Countryside"]

[Text] As everyone knows, the aging issue has already become one of the major social issues in the eyes of the world today. Countries and areas where 7 percent or more of the population is 65 years old or older (or where 10 percent or more is 60 or older) are designated "old-age-type" by the United Nations. Although China is not yet such a nation (about 8 percent of its population is 60 or older), its large number of senior citizens (more than 80 million people are 60 or older) and their rapid rate of increase have made work with the aged, especially with the rural aged, one of China's major social tasks.

Work with the aged in rural areas is important because more than 80 percent of China's senior citizens live in the countryside. The circumstances of these persons play a decisive role in China's work with the aged, a role not easily overlooked. Providing for rural senior citizens in the "five-guarantee" category (they are childless and infirm old people who are guaranteed food, clothing, housing, medical care and burial expenses by their communes) who cannot work and have no sources of income directly affects the launching of family planning work. Good work with senior citizens in the five-guarantee category can advance family planning work; otherwise the reverse will be true. In May 1983, our survey of rural one-child families in Xuancheng County, Anhui Province, revealed the following main reasons why 1,000 of these families had yet to receive a certificate of honor: fear that having one child might mean an insecure old age (50.3 percent); desire to pass on tradition and religion to the next generation (22.8 percent); fear of lack of labor (9.8 percent); hope that children will care for aged parents (9.4 percent); fear that the policy will not be thoroughly implemented (3.6 percent); others (including families going through the formalities of getting the certificate) (4.1 percent). These results show that in the end, the overwhelming majority of these 1,000 families have hesitated to get the certificate because they fear an insecure old age without children caring for aged parents. It is clear that good work with rural senior citizens in the "five-guarantee" category is extremely important to family planning work!

Work with rural senior citizens in the five-guarantee category has already attained great results. At the end of 1984, more than 90 percent of China's rural population in that category had received all their guaranteed items and every kind of social relief. Grain, firewood, oil and vegetables came from the rural collectives, while the state's civil administration departments provided cash subsidies and solved such problems as clothing, medical care and small incidental expenses. Life in general has become moderately good by local standards. The primary ways of providing for the rural senior citizens in the five-guarantee category are the following: old folks' homes, dispersed provision and care by relatives and friends. In rural Anhui, 5 percent of the aged in the five-guarantee category live in old folks' homes, 83 percent get dispersed provision and 12 percent are cared for by relatives and friends. Although some rural senior citizens are lonely and childless, they also feel the warmth of socialism in the form of government solicitude, the support of society and the consideration of youth. Some peasants say that as long as the life of the aged has no "trouble back at home," they feel secure about getting a one-child certificate. In other words, they no longer fear not having a son. This illustrates that good work with rural senior citizens in the five-guarantee category can accelerate change in the peasants' view on having children. Hence such good work is not only a task for rural cadres and civil administration departments. It is also a task about which family planning departments should care. Indeed, it is a task that all society should take seriously.

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CSO: 4005/1185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 21 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Song Qixia [1845 4860 7209]: "Family Planning Work Among Minority Nationalities Must Be Launched Better: The National Conference for Reporting on Family Planning Work Among Minority Nationalities Is Held at Urumqi"]

[Text] The National Conference for Reporting on Family Planning Work Among Minority Nationalities was Held at Urumqi from 6 to 14 June 1985. This was the first working conference on that subject to take place since the founding of the People's Republic.

The conference was jointly convened by the State Family Planning Commission and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. The conference's central task was to implement Document Number Seven of the CPC Central Committee and to study how to improve the launching of family planning work among minority nationalities. In accordance with the spirit of such Central Committee directives on minority nationality family planning as "Formulate Suitable Policy" and "It may Be Suitable to Make Somewhat More Lenient Requirements," the conference conducted wide-ranging and earnest study and inquiry.

At the conference, Ji Zongquan [1323 1350 2938], Vice Chairman of the State Family Planning Commission, said that family planning work among minority nationalities is the same as among the Han, in that it concerns both the size and the quality of the population. When regulations are made under any set of specific circumstances, the minority nationality cadres and masses must be consulted, concrete analysis must be done and policy must have a foundation of "fairness and reasonability, support from the masses and good work by the cadres." Thus will interethnic unity be promoted.

He emphasized that because minority nationalities have their own specific characteristics, all levels of party committees and government in minority nationality areas must strengthen their leadership in family planning work and rely on cadres of the appropriate nationality in that work. In particular, high-ranking religious leaders must be mobilized to assist in propaganda. This has been a good experience everywhere.

Song Jinglong [1345 0079 7893], a member of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission who is responsible for family planning work, also spoke at the conference. He pointed out that in family planning work among minority nationalities, a major task is the ceaseless improvement of both the quality of the minority nationality population and its material and cultural living standards. The purpose here is to adapt the minority nationalities to socioeconomic development and to put the peoples of all of China's nationalities together on the road of prosperity and progress. He expressed the hope that nationalities affairs commissions and family planning departments will act in close coordination at all levels and make good family planning work among minority nationalities a major aspect of the implementation of the party's nationalities policy.

Participating in the conference were 84 delegates from family planning departments and nationalities affairs commissions in 16 provinces and autonomous regions with compact minority nationality communities. Wang Enmao [3769 1869 5399], First Secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Party Committee, and other comrades with responsibility in relevant areas met with all the delegates. Qi Guo [4359 2654], a secretary of that committee, spoke at the opening ceremony.

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CSO: 4005/1185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS IN SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION NOTED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 5, 13 May 85
pp 46-47

[Article by Huang Yao [7806 1031]: "Our Country's Secondary Professional Education Is Progressing During Reform"]

[Text] Because of the destruction during the 10 years of turmoil and the long-term influence of the outworn concept which belittles vocational and technical education, our country's secondary professional education has developed slowly and does not meet the need for secondary professional personnel in our country's four modernizations. In 1984, the new situation created by the reforms of the urban and rural economic structure and the development of economic construction have greatly promoted the adjustment, reform and development of secondary professional education. According to surveys in 1984, there were 6,472 regular and adult secondary professional schools in the country, enrolling 971,100 new students. There are 2,149,500 million students in the schools and 543,400 graduates. The situation of the slow development of secondary professional education is gradually changing.

I. Regular Secondary Professional Schools

In 1984, there were 3,301 regular secondary professional schools in the country, 211 more than the 3,090 of the previous year. The schools enrolled 546,100 new students, 68,300 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 14.3 percent. The number of students in the schools has reached 1,322,500, 179,200 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 15.7 percent. There were 375,900 graduates.

The numbers and percentages of new students enrolled, according to discipline, are: engineering, 112,200, 20.5 percent; agronomy, 35,000, 6.4 percent; forestry, 7,700, 1.4 percent; medicine, 69,700, 12.8 percent; finance and economics, 93,400, 17.1 percent; political science and law, 20,500, 3.8 percent; athletics, 2,500, 0.5 percent; art, 5,900, 1.1 percent; teacher education, 195,200, 35.7 percent; and others, 4,000, 0.7 percent.

The numbers and percentages of students in the schools, according to discipline, are: engineering, 274,600, 20.8 percent; agronomy, 86,000, 6.5 percent; forestry, 16,400, 1.2 percent; medicine, 182,300, 13.8 percent; finance and

economics, 182,100, 13.8 percent; political science and law, 35,800, 2.7 percent; athletics, 7,600, 0.6 percent; art, 19,300, 1.4 percent; teacher education, 511,400, 38.7 percent; and others, 7,000, 0.5 percent.

In 1984, there were 378,800 faculty and staff members in the regular secondary professional schools, with 161,000 full-time teachers. Compared with the previous year, the number of faculty members has increased by 15,000, with an increase of 4,700 in the number of full-time teachers. Among the full-time teachers, there were 663 associate professors, 27,900 lecturers, 109,400 teachers and 23,000 teacher trainees.

Regular secondary professional schools include secondary technical schools and secondary normal schools. Conditions in these two types of schools are:

1. In 1984, there were 2,293 secondary technical schools in the country, including 697 industrial schools, 367 agricultural schools, 39 forestry schools, 506 medical schools, 393 schools of finance and economics, 108 schools of political science and law, 37 athletic schools, 99 schools of art and 47 other schools. There has been an increase of 64 secondary technical schools over the 2,229 of the previous year. The schools enrolled 30,900 new students, 64,500 more than the 286,400 of the previous year, representing an increase of 22.5 percent. The number of students in the schools has reached 811,200, 122,800 more than the 688,400 of the previous year, representing an increase of 17.8 percent. There were 237,700 graduates. There were 294,200 faculty and staff members in the secondary technical schools, with 118,500 full-time teachers. Compared with the previous year, the number of faculty and staff members has increased by 10,000, with an increase of 2,600 in the number of full-time teachers. Among the full-time teachers, there were 639 associate professors, 22,700 lecturers, 77,100 teachers and 17,900 teacher trainees.

2. In 1984, there were 1,008 secondary normal schools in the country (with 47 nursery normal schools), 147 more than the previous year. There were 84,600 faculty and staff members in the secondary normal schools with 42,500 full-time teachers. Compared with the previous year, the number of faculty and staff members increased by 5,000, with an increase of 2,100 in the number of full-time teachers. Among the full-time teachers, there were 24 associate professors, 5,200 lecturers, 32,300 teachers and 5,100 teacher trainees.

In 1984, the following developments and changes have taken place in the regular secondary professional schools:

1. The secondary technical schools have reserved the passive situation of not enrolling new students consecutively for 6 years. A good trend of accelerated reform and expansion in the enrollment of new students has emerged.

Ever since 1978, enrollment in the secondary technical schools has hovered between 250,000 and 280,000 and development has been very slow. Moreover, for 6 consecutive years, no plans for the enrollment of new students have been completed. In 1984, the state planned to enroll 332,300 new students in the secondary technical schools. The actual enrollment was 350,900, exceeding the planned target by 5.6 percent. Compared with the previous year, there have

been larger increases both in the number of new students enrolled and in the number of students in the schools. This year, the secondary technical schools plan to enroll more than 430,000 new students, and the secondary normal schools 200,000--all relatively large increases from the previous year.

2. Enrollment in such weak specialized disciplines as finance and economics and political science and law has increased.

In 1984, there has been an increase in the enrollment of new students in the disciplines of finance and economics and political science and law in the regular secondary professional schools; 93,400 new students have enrolled in finance and economics, 16,800 more than in the previous year, and there are 182,100 students in the schools, 36,500 more than in the previous year. The percentage of students in finance and economics in the total number of students is 1.1 percent more than that of the previous year; 20,500 new students have enrolled in political science and law, 5,400 more than in the previous year, and there are 35,800 students in the schools, 8,400 more than in the previous year. The percentage of students in political science and law in the total number of students is 0.3 percent more than that of the previous year.

3. Actively shoulder the task of improving the training of cadres and staff members.

In 1984, the regular secondary professional schools have actively sponsored secondary professional classes for cadres, with 9,000 new students enrolled--and there are 16,100 such students in the schools. They also sponsored secondary professional classes for staff members, with 38,100 new students enrolled, and there are 65,600 such students in the schools. In addition to the enrollment plans, they have also sponsored 2-year or shorter advanced-study classes and short-term training classes, from which 53,800 students have graduated.

II. Adult Secondary Professional Schools

In 1984, there were 3,171 various kinds of adult secondary professional schools in the country, enrolling 425,200 new students (equivalent to the regular secondary professional school level; the same below), and the number of students in the schools reached 827,000, with 167,500 graduates. There were 94,700 faculty and staff members, with 47,300 full-time teachers. Through adjustment and reorganization, the conditions for running the various kinds of adult secondary professional schools have generally improved. The contingent of teachers has been strengthened and the quality of teaching has constantly improved. It has become an important component of our country's secondary professional education. Conditions of the various kinds of adult professional schools are as follows:

1. There are 19 television secondary professional schools, with 67,600 new students enrolled. There are 102,000 students in the schools and 900 faculty and staff members with 300 full-time teachers.

2. There are 20 secondary professional schools for cadres, with 3,100 new students enrolled. There are 3,300 students in the schools, 34 graduates and 800 faculty and staff members with 400 full-time teachers.

3. There are 1,131 secondary professional schools for staff members and workers, with 99,600 new students enrolled. There are 162,700 students in the schools, 23,400 graduates and 38,800 faculty and staff members with 18,200 full-time teachers.

4. There are 219 secondary professional schools for peasants, with 41,700 new students enrolled. There are 56,000 students in the schools, 8,700 graduates and 5,100 faculty and staff members with 2,600 full-time teachers.

5. There are 1,782 schools for advanced study for teachers, with 213,000 new students enrolled (referring to those taking leave from the system to do advanced work). There are 503,000 students in the schools, 135,400 graduates and 49,100 faculty and staff members with 25,800 full-time teachers.

In 1984, besides enrolling and training the aforementioned students with levels equivalent to the regular secondary professional schools, the various kinds of adult secondary professional schools also strove to sponsor all kinds of training classes to train different kinds of technical personnel for urban and rural economic construction. Based on incomplete data, they have trained 178,600 graduates.

Of course, we can clearly see that although secondary professional education has taken encouraging steps since last year, it is still not suited to the needs of the country's four modernizations. We have to seize the opportunity of the reform of the educational structure, actively adopt measures to overcome existing weaknesses and difficulties in running the secondary professional schools, quickly adjust the speed of reform and strive for even greater development.

Our Country Has Achieved Notable Results in Training Graduate Students Independently and Self-reliantly.

Ever since the enrollment of graduate students was resumed in 1978, especially since the implementation of the degree system in 1981, our country has taken the road of training graduate students independently and self-reliantly; graduate education has developed rapidly and has achieved notable results.

I. There Are 695 Units Training Graduate Students and More Than 25,000 Instructors.

During the early period when the training of graduate students was resumed, there were only 370 units in the country training graduate students, including 208 institutions of higher learning and 162 scientific research organizations. By 1984, the number of units training graduate students has increased to 695, including the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences, and 337 units for training graduate students under the scientific and technical organizations of the State Council, various departments, provinces, autonomous

regions and directly administered municipalities. Ever since 1981, when regulations for degrees were enacted and approved formally by the State Council, there have been 196 units awarding doctoral degrees in the country, including 155 institutions of higher learning and 41 scientific research organizations. There are 425 units awarding master's degrees, including 320 institutions of higher learning and 105 scientific research organizations.

In 1984, there were more than 25,000 instructors training doctoral and master's degree candidates in the country, including 21,000 in institutions of higher learning and more than 4,000 in scientific research organizations. Among the instructors are many of our country's specialists and scholars.

II. A Multi-level, Multi-standard and Multiform Approach Is Adopted in Training Graduate Students Whose Numbers in the Schools Have Reached 57,500, 4.3 Times More Than 1978.

For a long time, our country has used a single-level approach in training graduate students and has failed to meet various needs. After the implementation of the regulations for degrees in 1981, we began to enroll doctoral and master's degree candidates in institutions of higher learning and scientific research organizations. In 1984, we began to offer graduate classes to train teachers for institutions of higher learning. At the same time, we allow the various enrolling units, based on the premise of completing the country's task of enrolling students, to accept the training of graduate students entrusted to them by other departments and units. In 1984, 23,300 new graduate students were enrolled in the country, including 500 doctoral degree candidates and 22,700 master's degree candidates. There are 57,500 graduate students in the schools, including 1,200 doctoral degree candidates and 56,300 master's degree candidates. These graduate students include 1,200 who are in graduate classes and 1,200 entrusted for training. Compared with 1978, the total number of graduate students enrolled and the number of graduate students in the schools in 1984 have increased 1.2 times and 4.3 times, respectively.

III. Eighty-seven Doctoral Degrees and More Than 26,000 Master's Degrees Have Been Awarded.

From 1981, when the degree system was implemented to the end of 1984, 87 doctoral degrees have been awarded in the country, including 13 in 1982, 16 in 1983 and 58 in 1984. Now our country has persons with doctoral degrees trained by ourselves, ending the period in which only foreign countries awarded doctoral degrees to our country's scholars and scientific research personnel. More than 26,000 master's degrees have been awarded in the country, including 8,665 in 1981, 5,773 in 1982, 3,500 in 1983 and more than 8,000 in 1984. The number of persons awarded master's degrees in these 4 years is 110 times more than the total of master's degrees awarded in old China.

IV. There Are More Than 600 Disciplines and Professional Specialties and 5,405 Specialty Areas for Training Graduate Students. The Kinds of Discipline Are More Complete.

After several years of efforts, there are now more than 600 disciplines and professional specialties for training graduate students, including 387

specialties approved for the doctoral degree and 618 for the master's degree. Of the 5,405 specialty areas approved for degrees, 1,151 are doctoral degree specialty areas and 4,254 master's degree specialty areas. The different kinds of discipline are more complete. In 1984, of the 57,500 graduate students in the schools, the numbers and percentages of doctoral and master's degree candidates according to discipline are: philosophy, 1,000, 1.7 percent; economics, 2,700, 4.7 percent; law, 2,100, 3.7 percent; education, 600, 1.0 percent; literature, 2,600, 4.6 percent; history, 1,400, 2.4 percent; physics, 13,100, 22.8 percent; engineering, 25,000, 43.5 percent; agronomy, 3,400, 5.9 percent; and medicine, 5,600, 9.7 percent. Compared with 1981, the percentages of engineering, law, physics, economics and agronomy have all increased.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ON CHINA'S LEGAL SYSTEM

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Speech by Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028], member of the Secretariat, CPC Central Committee, at the National Conference on Education and Propaganda Work on the Legal System, on 15 June 1985: "The Laws Should Be Made Known to the People"]

[Text] The National Conference on Education and Propaganda Work on the Legal System has come to an end today.

This is the first important national meeting since the founding of the People's Republic held specifically to discuss propaganda and educational work about the legal system. During the meeting, discussions were held on how to basically popularize general legal knowledge among citizens throughout the country in about 5 years time so that education and propaganda work on the legal system will become institutionalized and conducted regularly and systematically in China. This is a very important task and will have a positive effect in accelerating the development of our socialist legal system.

The meeting was convened at the suggestion of Comrade Peng Zhen. Comrade Zou Yu made a work report at the opening of the meeting. I agree with the report. For the convocation of the meeting, the Ministry of Justice did a great deal of work in drawing up plans, summing up experimental experiences and compiling teaching materials. A lot of preparatory work was also done by propaganda departments of party committees and judicial departments at various levels. The reports on several experiments and the printed materials distributed at the meeting can all be used for reference in carrying out propaganda and educational work about the legal system and disseminating legal knowledge nationwide. Because the delegates fully understood the importance and urgency of the meeting, they worked in concert to make it a success and put forward many very good opinions and suggestions about the plans and the work report. The meeting is a success. The plan on basically popularizing general knowledge of law among all citizens and measures for its implementation, discussed and agreed on at the meeting, will be submitted to the party Central Committee and the State Council for approval and will then be issued to the lower levels. We are confident that relying on the unremitting efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities, our goals surely can be achieved.

A number of questions of common interest were answered by Comrade Chen Pixian yesterday at a discussion session attended by some of the delegates. His answers were in effect a summing up of the conference, and I am in full agreement with him. We hope that the guidelines given by Comrade Chen Pixian will be acted on conscientiously by the localities. Here I shall give my views on the following three questions.

1. It is necessary to understand clearly the great significance in improving the socialist legal system.

In China's new historical period, the perfection of its socialist legal system is of extremely great significance for achieving step by step the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and building China into a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist nation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a great deal of work has been done in developing our legal system. Particularly, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have in 5 or 6 short years enacted and promulgated the Constitution and dozens of laws, regulations and decisions. The "Laws of the People's Republic of China (1979-1984)," compiled by the Legislative Work Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, has been published. The economic laws and other laws and regulations promulgated by the State Council are being compiled. Our socialist legal system is beginning to take shape and is being strengthened and improved step by step. In the past few years, fairly rapid progress has been made in legislative work. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, the people in the whole country now have hope that the socialist legal system will be strictly enforced.

First of all, the great significance of a sound socialist legal system lies in that it is fundamental to developing socialist democracy, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and insuring a lasting political stability in our country. The Constitution stipulates, "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." This is the essential characteristic of our socialist system. Democracy must be institutionalized and written into law. Otherwise it will have no guarantee. When we have laws, it is also imperative to help the cadres and the masses to understand and apply these laws. Only in this way will the laws play their proper role. The purpose of publicizing legal knowledge among all the people, to put it in one sentence, is to enable the vast number of cadres to more conscientiously act according to law and enable the broad masses to more conscientiously observe the laws, correctly apply them, protect their own lawful rights and fight against all kinds of unlawful activities.

Even before the founding of the People's Republic, in as early as the period of the Agrarian Revolution, laws belonging to the people were made in the revolutionary base areas under our party's leadership. Later on, during the period of the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, the revolutionary regimes established in the border areas and liberated areas all formulated administrative programs, laws and regulations and set up relevant judicial and law-enforcement organs. However, on a national scale, the "laws" were still made by the Kuomintang or foreign aggressors. In those days, if we had "acted according to law," there would have been no revolution. At the

same time, because the revolutionary struggle led by our party was characterized by "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," all work must be subordinated to the development of the armed struggle under the party's leadership and to the winning of the war. In those days, we were in a protracted war situation, matters were urgent, and the situation changed quickly. Therefore, the party's political leadership relied mainly on policies. The limited number of simple laws of that period were still basically supplementary in form, belonging to the party's policies. Some of the laws were directly examined, approved and issued by the party Central Committee. In those days, our cadres and the masses of the people were accustomed to acting on party policies alone.

After the founding of the People's Republic, we established a nationwide political power. While we still relied on policies, we must establish and strengthen a legal system and act according to law. However, on the question of strengthening the socialist legal system, we have gone through a tortuous course of development. This tortuous course has been closely linked to the destiny of our party and state. Before 1958, the legal system developed in a relatively normal way. The state formulated a series of important laws and regulations. In September 1954, the first "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" was promulgated. As pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong, "to codify the principles of people's democracy and socialism in the form of a fundamental law, in the form of the constitution, so that there will be a clear course before the people of the whole country and they will feel sure they have a clear, definite and correct path to follow--this will heighten their enthusiasm." In this period, our socialist cause prospered. After 1957, owing to the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology which appeared in the party, democracy in the party and the whole country suffered, and the socialist legal system was also weakened. During the decade of internal turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck and, as we all know, wantonly destroyed and trampled on socialist democracy and the legal system in a most serious manner. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on the basis of summing up historical experiences, clearly stated that "in order to safeguard people's democracy, it is imperative to strengthen the socialist legal system so that democracy is systematized and written into law," and that it is necessary to "guarantee the equality of all people before the people's laws and deny anyone the privilege of being above the law." It was an important decision in keeping with the desire of the party and the people. Since then our state has again embarked on the road of sound development to restore and improve socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Our party was able to conscientiously and firmly deal with this major issue with the greatest determination and willpower mainly because the lessons of the decade of internal turmoil had enable our party to achieve a leap in its cognition of the problem. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a report on preparations for the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee: "It is necessary to systematize democracy and write it into laws and to make sure that this system and the laws will not change regardless of changes in leadership or in its outlook or attention. This is a conclusion summed up from painful historical experience and lessons. Historical experience has shown that only with a sound socialist legal system will it be possible to codify the four cardinal principles on which the People's Republic is founded in the form of

laws; to safeguard the people's democratic rights as masters of the country, develop people's democracy and correctly implement democratic centralism; and to make our country advance along the course charted by the Constitution, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and prolong political stability in the country.

Secondly, a sound socialist legal system is an indispensable condition to insure that the socialist modernization drive centering on economic construction will progress smoothly. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee shifted the party's work emphasis onto the path of the four modernizations drive with economic construction as the core. It was a major historical change. In the past few years, our national economy has developed in a continued, steady and coordinated way; business has been brisk in urban and rural areas; and the people's living standards have improved step by step. A tremendous victory has been won in reforming the rural economy, and the reform of the urban economic structure is steadily moving ahead. According to principles of historical materialism, the laws are part of the superstructure, and they are determined by the economic base while reacting on it. At present, the role of the law to the economy in China is to consolidate the socialist basic economic system, protect the results of economic construction and the structural reform of the economy, insure the socialist orientation of economic development, maintain normal social and economic order and safeguard state and collectively owned public properties and the lawful rights and interests of all citizens from violation. Fundamentally speaking, the entire socialist legal system with the Constitution at the core directly or indirectly serves the socialist economy and plays a protective, insuring and promoting role to socialist economic development. The economic laws are an important part of the entire system of socialist laws. The decision on reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "More and more norms guiding economic relations and activities will have to be framed in the form of law in the restructuring of the economy and national economic development." At present, economic laws already constitute a very large part of Chinese laws. Of the 45 laws adopted by the NPC and its Standing Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, more than one half are economic laws. Even more laws and regulations concerning economic matters have been formulated by the State Council. From now on, as socialist construction develops in depth, economic laws will become increasingly more important. At present, the structural reform of the economy, the pace of opening to the outside world and the tempo of social and economic activities as a whole in China are accelerating. In economic work, to adapt to the new situation and effectively guarantee the sound development of the socialist economy in an orderly way with flexibility but no confusion, we are faced with a series of problems which urgently need solutions in areas of both macroeconomic control and microeconomic liberalization. In building the legal system, it is urgently necessary to further speed up economic legislations. When conditions are not ripe for new laws to be enacted, the State Council may formulate administrative rules and regulations for the time being. For matters beyond the scope of adjustment by administrative rules and regulations, the Third Session of the Sixth NPC had authorized the State Council, in dealing with issues concerning reform of the economic structure and opening to the outside world, to draw up and implement temporary provisions or regulations when necessary in accordance with the

Constitution, provided these temporary provisions or regulations are not in conflict with the basic principles of related laws and relevant decisions of the NPC and its Standing Committee. Through the test of actual application, and when conditions are ripe, these temporary provisions and regulations will be made into laws by the NPC and its Standing Committee. At present, the general trend in managing economic work in China is shifting from the past reliance mainly on policies to a path of relying on policies and acting according to law. Even in carrying out administrative and economic measures indispensable to managing the economy, a code of conduct must be observed, and this code should be standardized in the form of law step by step, to be followed and used for supervision. Attention should be paid to making economic laws, and greater attention should be paid to enforcing them. Economic laws are the standards we must observe in carrying out economic activities. Only by using these standards to guide and restrain people's activities will it be possible for the socialist economy to develop smoothly.

Thirdly, a sound socialist legal system is also conducive to developing the socialist spiritual civilization and fundamentally improving social conduct, public order and security, and it is conducive to fostering socialist new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. The report to the 12th CPC National Congress pointed out: "Socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system and a major aspect of its superiority." Without a socialist spiritual civilization, there can be no socialism. China's Constitution has included the principle and basic requirements of "strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization" in its "Preamble" and "General Principles" and laid down a number of provisions. The Constitution requires us to make the communist ideological system a part of the people's education and the basic guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization. It stipulates: "The state advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labor, for science and for socialism; it educates the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; it combats capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas." Articles 19 to 22 are devoted to the cultural aspect of spiritual civilization, with the development of education, science, health services and physical culture, and cultural undertakings each covered by a separate article. Specific provisions are made on "wiping out illiteracy," "making primary education compulsory and universal," and encouraging all social forces to "set up educational institutions of various types" in accordance with the law. The Constitution regards "receiving education" as one of the basic rights and duties of citizens, and provides for and encourages citizens to "have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits." Correspondingly, in order to carry out communist ideological education, enhance the standard of social morality and promote the prosperity and growth of education, science, literature and art and other cultural undertakings, the state has been and is formulating a series of laws, which to a certain extent and in a certain sense all directly or indirectly guarantee and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Socialist laws are rooted in the socialist system and shaped under the guidance of the four cardinal principles. The influence they have on people's thinking belongs to the realm of socialist spiritual civilization. We must

regard the socialist legal system as an important component of socialist spiritual civilization and use it to promote the new type of social relations and new social morality and custom characterized by equality, solidarity, mutual assistance and friendship among people and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct, public order and public security as a whole.

Moreover, a sound socialist legal system plays an important role in raising the efficiency of state administrative organs, strengthening the people's armed forces, regulating foreign relations and so forth.

To sum up, judging either from past experience or by our historical tasks in the new period, improvement of the socialist legal system is a matter of fundamental importance concerning the future and destiny of the party and state.

2. Cadres at all levels must further strengthen their concept of the legal system.

With the restoration and improvement step by step of the socialist legal system, we have in the past few years launched various types of campaigns to give propaganda to the legal system. The struggle against serious economic crimes and other criminal offenses particularly has demonstrated the power of the legal system. There is a growing awareness of the legal system among many cadres and the masses of the people. A number of exemplary people who are impartial and incorruptible in enforcing the law and defy personal danger in doing so have come forward one after another. However, it is quite obvious that the law is still not observed or not strictly enforced in some units and among some cadres. In some places cadres have broken the law and committed crimes by using their position and power to wantonly infringe on the people's legitimate rights and interests and violate citizens' personal freedom. We must fight against these violations of the socialist legal system.

Abiding by the law--this is the basic requirement of the socialist legal system and the basic duty of all citizens. It applies to all people including cadres at all levels with no exception. The viewpoint that the law applies only to the common people and not the cadres is a reflection of the remaining influence of such feudalistic notions as "courteous treatment for the gentleman, rule of law for the mean person" and "punishment does not extend up to the high officials, rites do not extend down to the commoners," which prevailed in the feudal society. Our party has a tradition: It requires party members and cadres to observe law and discipline even more strictly than it does soldiers and civilians in general. This is an important sign that our party maintains its true character as the vanguard of the working class. Now some cadres have cast away this tradition, consciously or unconsciously placed themselves above or outside the law and even indulged in bullying the masses and doing other evil things in violation of law and discipline. Another situation is that some comrades are accustomed to the past leadership style and work method and not used to acting according to law, and some even regard the law as a "hindrance." These problems are caused mainly by a lack of understanding and also the old ideas and habits which continue to make trouble. There are also the unhealthy trends such as the reliance on "special

connections" and "protections" and the practice of individualism, bureaucracy, using one's power to seek personal gain and so forth. Therefore, to solve these problems, the main way is to make the cadres, particularly leading cadres at various levels, understand the importance and solemnity of the law, earnestly study the laws and conscientiously increase their sense of the legal system. Of course, when an illegal act constitutes a crime, the offender must be prosecuted according to law. When the vast number of cadres know and understand the laws and act accordingly, they will be able to lead the masses to do the same. When the masses of the people become familiar with the laws, they will be able to exercise their democratic rights according to law, supervise leading cadres at various levels and all other state cadres to see that they are faithful in the discharge of their duties and act strictly according to law and discipline, and expose and sanction according to law those cadres who have broken the law or committed crimes. I agree with Comrade Zou Yu who said in his report that the vast number of cadres, leading cadres at various levels in particular, should be the first targets in the campaign to popularize legal knowledge among all the people and to strengthen legal education. This is because they are playing an extremely important role both in enforcing the law and in conducting propaganda among the masses, influencing the masses and protecting the people's democratic rights.

Some people ask, "What happens to party leadership, if the stress is on acting according to law?" This is a muddled way of thinking which regards acting according to law and party leadership as opposed to one another. The communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out that the socialist legal system must have "full authority." It also put forward the principle that "there must be laws for people to follow, these laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and law breakers must be dealt with," and that "no one has the privilege of being above the law." The Party Constitution's "General Program" gives this guiding principle: "The party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state." In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "In particular, party members should be educated and urged to take the lead in observing the Constitution and laws. The stipulation in the new party constitution that 'the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state embodies a most important principle. It is impermissible for any party organization or member, from the Central Committee down to the grassroots, to act in contravention of the Constitution and laws. The party is part of the people. It leads them in making the Constitution and laws which, once adopted by the supreme organ of state power, must be strictly observed by the whole party.' All this clearly tells us that acting according to law and party leadership are consistent with one another, and that the view which regards the two as opposed to one another is wrong. "Which is more important, the party or the law?" This kind of questions represent a metaphysical viewpoint. Our laws are formed by the legislative process of the supreme organ of state power under party leadership and based on implementation of party policies. They are a unity of the people's will and the party's will. If the party does not act according to the Constitution and the laws, it will be acting against its own will, actually undermining its leading role in state affairs. At a mere mention of the "legal system," some comrades begin to worry that the party's leading role might be weakened. This

shows that they do not understand that our party is no longer in the revolutionary war period and therefore must change the leadership method of that period, and that they still hold on to the past concept and method of the so-called "centralized party leadership" and do not understand that the implementation of the socialist legal system is aimed precisely at further strengthening and improving party leadership. Facts have proven that the more the party does through the institution of the socialist legal system to bring into fuller play the role of the state organs and further expand the people's democratic rights, the more closely the party will be able to rally the people of the whole country around itself in the common struggle to insure the stability of the socialist order, smooth progress in socialist construction and realization of the strategic goals set by the party. Isn't this the kind of leadership style our working-class party should follow and the way it should play its leading role in the new historical period? This is what party organizations and leading cadres at all levels should fully understand in order to implement actively the legal system in all fields of work.

Some comrades ask: "Do we still need policies if we are to act according to law from now on?" The answer depends on how one recognizes the relationship between law and policy. In the revolutionary war period, we acted mainly on policies. After the establishment of the people's political power, we must not rely only on policies, but must enact the matured policies into laws and act on these laws. This is a historical transition. Experience has shown that in solving a major problem or carrying out an important reform, we always have to go through a stage of exploration and experiment. And now we have a problem of making the transition from policy guidance to making laws. First a policy is used as guidance. Then, through experiment, a successful policy is adhered to, and an unsuccessful or partially successful policy is revised. Laws must be stable and not changed frequently. Only policies which are proven to be mature and correct in practice should be codified in the form of laws. Therefore, laws are made according to party policies. They are the codification and legalization of mature policies. Of course, the implementation and application of laws, and their revision and abolition as required by the changing situation, must also be guided by party policies. In the course of economic construction and economic reform, it happens frequently that when new problems crop up, there are no specific legal articles to be found on which to handle them. Under such circumstances, the problems can be handled flexibly according to the basic principles of the Constitution and relevant laws and the spirit of party policies. We must not evade the responsibility on the excuse that the law has no specific provisions, nor can we act as we think fit and handle the problems arbitrarily in disregard of the basic principles prescribed by law and policies. Generally speaking, party policies have greater flexibility and adaptability than the laws and can provide timely guidance according to changed actual situations. Before policies adopted to meet the changing situations become laws, we should continue to act on the spirit of the policies in actual work, and at the same time pay attention to summing up experience and speeding up the transition of the policies into laws.

Some people think that existing laws and regulations are "restrictions" hindering reform and call for a "loosening of the law." They are wrong. In reforming the economic structure, we certainly want to reform the old

structure which is not suitable for developing the productive forces and establish a vigorous new structure, and we also must get rid of some out-of-date concepts correspondingly. However, our reform definitely is not aimed at changing the socialist system, and we certainly must not get rid of the code of conduct in social life expressed in the form of laws. On the contrary, the objective of our reform is to establish a socialist economic structure suited to China's conditions, vigorously develop the productive forces, speed up the socialist modernization drive and bring prosperity to the country and common economic well-being to the people. The laws embody this fundamental objective. If this is described as "restrictions," then the "restrictions" are what we should and must have. They will not restrict or hinder reform. On the contrary, like a railroad track, they will guarantee the train of reform to speed ahead in the right direction. To insure vigorous economic growth, the law must restrict and punish illegal activities and criminal offenses which undermine the socialist economic system and economic order. Otherwise, the reform will be undermined, and the interests of the state and the people will suffer. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping admonished, we should use facts, not empty words, to dispel people's worry "that China will turn capitalist" and answer those who really hope that we turn capitalist. However, recently some comrades did not have a clear head on this question and failed to check vigorously and enforce strictly the law against such illegal and criminal activities that had appeared in society as smuggling, illegal procuring of foreign exchange, speculation and profiteering, fraudulent and arbitrary manipulation of the market, disturbing financial order, collaborating with lawless foreign businessmen to cheat the state, and so forth. Some treated serious illegal and criminal activities merely as unhealthy tendencies. As a result, some lawbreakers were allowed to act "free and unrestrained" on the socialist economic stage and no one even bothered to find out what they were doing. If this is the way "the law is loosened," then socialism will be tied down, and capitalism will be allowed to develop unchecked. Of course, as the reform develops, it may become necessary to revise certain articles of laws or regulations, but without decisions from the supreme organ of state power, no one has the authority to change the law at will, much less "loosen" it.

3. Hand the law to the 1 billion people.

To improve the socialist legal system, there must be laws to follow and we must act according to law. We now have a number of laws and regulations with the Constitution at the core. It can be said that there are laws for us to follow in important and basic areas. However, "laws cannot enforce themselves," and the focus of the problem now is for everyone to act according to law. To act according to law, the laws which embody the will of the people of the whole country and are made by them must become familiar to the people of the whole country. This is a basic condition for everyone to act according to law, and a necessary requirement in developing socialist democracy and enforcing the law under socialist conditions. For this reason, it is imperative to enable the people of the whole country through propaganda and education to know, understand, properly apply and conscientiously defend the law. In short the people must become the master of the law, and the law must become the people's weapon. Marx said, "Theory, once it takes hold of the masses, can also turn into a material force." By publicizing legal knowledge

and hand the weapon of law to the 1 billion people, we shall generate a tremendous material force which will push the development of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system to a new stage. As Comrade Peng Zhen said in his report on the draft of the revise Constitution of the People's Republic of China, "When our 1 billion people all cultivate the consciousness and habit of observing and upholding the Constitution and fight against all acts violating and undermining the Constitution, this will become a mighty force. With efforts by all the people and the Chinese Communist Party to insure its implementation, the new Constitution that embodies the will of the people and the correct propositions of the CPC is bound to play a great role in promoting the success of China's socialist modernization."

An important step toward achieving this goal is striving to basically publicize general legal knowledge among all citizens in about 5 years' time. Party committees at all levels must fully understand the great significance of this task and put it in their agenda of important items. Recently some comrades presented this view: "It is not easy to make laws; it is even more difficult to publicize legal knowledge and cultivate the habit of acting according to law." This view is not without merit. It is indeed very difficult to do this kind of work well because the educational level of our people is generally low, the economy in many areas is not prosperous, the work load is heavy in various fields and, especially in rural areas where the economic contract responsibility system has been established, people are scattered and on the move. However, judging from the requirement of the party and state and the wish of the masses, it is a task which must be carried out. In the campaign to strike at serious criminal activities, many young offenders were taken into custody. Some parents criticized us for our failure in the past in both education and control in dealing with the unhealthy tendencies in society. In preparation for this meeting, some comrades visited reeducation through labor camps and labor reform teams. The vast majority of the inmates are young people who are "illiterate, law-ignorant hoodlums." Although these people are mainly responsible for the crimes they themselves committed, we as cadres should also be ashamed of ourselves because we have failed to properly educate them which is our duty. In Changchun, there is a Heizuizi Reeducation Through Labor Camp. On New Year's Eve, a party was given for the inmates at the camp by comrades of the Changchun Film Studio. A veteran actor said at the party: "Young friends, you should not be here, you should be in the mighty torrent of the four modernizations." The young people present all wept, some choked with sobs. The present generation of young people have grown up under the socialist system. We have the responsibility to train them into a generation of new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. Only in this way can we insure that our socialist country will remain ever youthful and vigorous, and only in this way can we be worthy of the countless revolutionary martyrs who shed blood and gave their lives for the cause of the people's liberation. Therefore, party committees and leading cadres at all levels should, with a strong sense of responsibility to the party and the people, make up their minds, proceed from actual conditions, strengthen leadership, thoroughly mobilize the masses to draw up and implement their own plans and strive to carry them out. Comrade Hu Yaobang in a recent speech said that efforts should be made to bring about a clear turn for the better in standards of social conduct, social order and public security in 173 large and medium-sized cities with a population of over 300,000 people before

the end of next year. In accordance with this call, we should also focus our attention to publicizing general legal knowledge in these large and medium-sized cities and counties and rural areas on their outskirts. Propaganda work should be designed to suit the local people and other local conditions. Except for the Constitution and a few other fundamental laws which must be publicized among all citizens, different levels of propaganda should be given to other important laws for different areas, nationalities and people, and appropriate ways should be adopted to organize implementation. Arrangements to provide the manpower, fund, equipment and other materials absolutely necessary for this type of work should be made by party committees, government organizations and administrative leaderships at various levels on the principle of thrift and hard work in doing everything and putting the stress on results. The experience of Benxi, Daqing and other pilot units introduced at the meeting has proven that so long as the leadership pays attention and the whole party gets into action, working with firm determination and in a down-to-earth manner, a good job can be done in publicizing general legal knowledge among all the people. We should be confident.

As the work involves the party, government, army, mass organizations, schools and various other organizations in all fields of work, to insure success it is necessary that under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels, the propaganda departments of party committees and the judicial departments should be in charge, and all other organizations should work in coordination and cooperation. What forms of leading organs should be set up is to be decided locally. Propaganda of legal knowledge among all the people can be closely linked with the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities, the movement to create civilized units and the coordinated efforts to improve social order including drawing up rules and regulations for people on various jobs, written pledges for rural commune members and so forth. Education on the legal system should become an important part of political education for cadres, workers and staff members, peasants and urban residents. Different levels of courses on the legal system should be taught in schools, ranging from primary schools to universities, as well as in various levels of party schools, various types of cadre schools and cadre training classes. The judicial departments should do propaganda work for the legal system in conjunction with other judicial activities such as notarization, lawyers' work, public trials and civil mediation. Trade Unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other people's organizations should also contribute to the educational effort by launching varied and colorful propaganda and study activities in lively and varied forms with different emphases and standards based on the characteristics of the people they work with.

In the education campaign to publicize legal knowledge among all citizens, cadres at all levels and party members should take the lead in studying and be models in studying and publicizing the law. Judging by the numerous experiences introduced at the meeting, this is a basic experience. In the new historical period, our cadres in the economic field should study diligently to grasp the objective socialist economic laws and the laws governing a socialist commodity economy--to manage the economy by the law of value--and in the political field strive to learn how to run the state and manage social affairs according to principles of the socialist legal system. To go further, economic management also requires the use of legal means. But, at present,

many of our cadres have no legal knowledge. Therefore, we must first of all eliminate the "legal illiterates" among cadres so that our cadres at all levels will understand and observe the law and cultivate the habit of acting according to law. Whether one understands and acts according to law should be made one of the basic criteria for selecting cadres and evaluating cadre performance. Cadres who wilfully violate the Constitution and the law must be firmly dealt with. In serious cases where crimes have been committed, the offenders must be prosecuted according to law. Cadres in judicial and public security departments and all other law-enforcement cadres should be required even more strictly to abide by the law. There should be no more "lawless law-enforcement personnel" in any department anywhere. The emphasis on having cadres study the law is not just for doing a better job in publicizing legal knowledge among the people according to plans. Requiring cadres to study the law so that they can lead the whole people in studying the law--this is also an important measure the party is taking to improve the quality of cadres and upgrade the standard of party leadership as a whole.

Propaganda of the legal system is the duty of the party's propaganda departments. Popularization of legal knowledge among the whole people is a major task of the whole party and an important part of the party's ideological and political education. How to combine this educational effort with the day-to-day ideological and political work is a new task before our ideological and political work departments and political and propaganda cadres at all levels.

Giving publicity to the legal system is in itself a propaganda drive, but from now on propaganda work must also conform to what the legal system requires both in content and forms of activities. Popularizing legal knowledge is a universal education program, and this education program must rely on propaganda work to prepare the public. Therefore, the party's propaganda departments and cadres on the propaganda front should understand the great significance of the task and what their responsibilities are--to support and cooperate with the judicial departments in carrying out propaganda work for the legal system and conducting education to popularize general legal knowledge in an accurate and effective way. Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen and other central leading comrades all attach great importance to propaganda for the legal system. Comrade Peng Zhen stressed, "To make people act according to law, propaganda work is indispensable." He reminded press units on many occasions of the following: First, laws and decisions adopted by the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee are things issued by the supreme organ of state power and must be reported and publicized; second, the volume of news reports and articles on the legal system should be increased, and some special columns should be added; and third, in news reports, attention should be paid to avoiding the inclusion of episodes and phraseology which contradict the law. Newspapers, radio and television programs and newsreels reach the masses on a daily basis, and works of literature and art including films, books and other publications are spiritual food indispensable to people's life. Both are also important instruments of propaganda for the legal system. The relevant departments mentioned previously and cultural and propaganda units of different types at different levels must regard carrying out propaganda on the legal system as an important part of their own work. To carry out propaganda on the law, it is necessary first to know the law well enough to avoid running counter to the law while publicizing it. Reporters,

editors, writers, artists, commentators and all those engaged in ideological work should not only actively publicize the legal system, but bring their own work and the results of their work onto the orbit of the socialist legal system. To a "soul engineer," this is a minimum requirement; to a citizen, it is a basic duty he must fulfill. More important, any product of spiritual values must give consideration to its social impact. At present, some newspapers, magazines, radio and television propaganda programs, motion pictures and works of literature and art are giving less propaganda to the lofty communist ideals, observance of law and discipline, patriotism and internationalism, the principles of plain living and hard work and of building up the country with industry and thrift and the necessity to subordinate personal and local interests to the interests of the country as a whole. They have even publicized things that are opposite to these values. This is not in line with the standards set by the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and the Constitution for strengthening socialist spiritual civilization. Some propaganda materials are contradictory to the legal system in content and phraseology, and they are not isolated cases. For example, some newspapers and magazines carried reports on townships publicly advertising for heads, described persons who had committed serious crimes in the economic field as "reform heroes," and so forth. Some reportages newsletters or news reports are seriously inaccurate, producing bad effects on society and causing the parties concerned to demand actions to pin down legal responsibilities. Some tabloids have in the name of publicizing the legal system used legal cases to fabricate and exaggerate things of bad taste, which have a harmful influence on society, particularly young people. Serious attention should be paid to all these problems and to their solutions. It should be noticed that although many factors contribute to the occurrence of these problems, one important cause is the lack of awareness of the legal system and the basic legal knowledge everyone should have. Those who educate must be educated first. In the universal education campaign to popularize legal knowledge, cadres in propaganda departments at various levels and comrades on the ideological front must move one step ahead to study more and in a deeper and more effective way to meet the requirements of the new situation.

12802

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EAST REGION

MARITAL STATUS OF ZHEJIANG'S POPULATION ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 29 May 85
pp 30-33

[Article by Han Changxian [7281 1603 0341]: "An Analysis of the Marital Status of Zhejiang's Population"]

[Text] Marriage is a social form of the unity of the two sexes and marital status refers to the number of persons in and the percentages of different marital conditions at a certain time. The following is a preliminary analysis of the marital status of Zhejiang's population based on the data derived from the 1982 census and a study of selected samples of 1 percent of the birth rate.

I. Status of the Unmarried Population

In 1982, our province's unmarried population constituted 29.42 percent of the population aged 15 and older, with the unmarried male population constituting 34.62 percent of the male population aged 15 and older, and the unmarried female population constituting 23.81 percent of the female population aged 15 and older.

The characteristics of our province's unmarried population are: (1) the proportion of unmarried males is greater than that of the unmarried females. For example, in 1947, the percentages of the unmarried male and female populations were 22.42 and 11.6, respectively; in 1982, they were 34.62 and 23.81. (2) The percentage of the unmarried urban population is higher than that of the unmarried rural population. In the cities, the unmarried population in the provincially administered cities is larger than that in the locally administered cities. For example, in 1982, the percentage of the unmarried population in the province's 9 cities and the 63 counties were 30.77 and 29.1, respectively; the percentage of the unmarried population in Hangzhou was 33.17 and that of the county administered by Hangzhou was 30.97. Of the nine cities, the percentage of the unmarried population in the three provincially administered cities was 31.91 and that of the six locally administered cities was 30.21. Among the provincially administered cities, Hangzhou has a higher percentage (33.17) than do Ningbo (30.37) and Wenzhou (30.13). (3) The distribution of the unmarried population is mainly within the 15-27 age group, accounting for 93.18 percent of the total unmarried population. In this group, the percentages of the unmarried male and female

population are 54.58 and 38.6, respectively. Also, from 1983 onward, the people born during the second post-Liberation population boom of 1962-1972 have been entering the marriageable age bracket and our province is faced with a sustained 10-year boom period of the marriageable population. Projecting from the census data, the number of people entering the marriageable age bracket in the province are: 812,000 in 1983, 826,000 in 1984, 1,049,000 in 1985, 902,000 in 1990 and 746,000 in 1995. The highest point will be in 1985, 6 years before the highest point for the national marriageable population (1991). This is because our province's birth rate has reached 40.8 percent in 1963, the highest after Liberation. A boom in births will follow the rapid increase in the province's marriageable population. Between 1983 and 1993, there will be an average of 450,000 marriageable and child-bearing women every year and to make unremitting efforts in family planning is an urgent task. (4) There are relatively few people who remain single all their lives and of these, males outnumber females. The unmarried population aged 50 and older in our province accounts for 1.5 percent of the total unmarried population, with the unmarried male and female populations accounting for 1.42 percent and 0.08 percent, respectively. The percentage of the population aged 50 and older remaining single is 1.85, with 3.48 percent of them being males and 0.21 females. The geographical difference is quite great among those aged 50 and older who remained single.

The percentage of our province's unmarried male population is higher than that of the female population and the percentage of the unmarried urban population is higher than that of the rural areas. This is due mainly to the fact that (1) the sex ratio of the province's population is rather high. It was 128.52 in 1928 [1], 122.81 in 1935 [2], 118.19 in 1941 [3] and 113.35 in 1947 [4]. After Liberation, the sex ratio gradually became more balanced; it was 110.83 in 1953, 109.33 in 1964, 108.1 in 1970 and 107.7 in 1982. Because of historical problems, however, there are still a few males who cannot find mates. (2) The average age of first marriages for males is higher than that for females and more females are marrying earlier; in general husbands are older than wives. (3) Before Liberation, many laboring people worked hard all year and still could not afford food and shelter. They could not afford to have families and so remained single. (4) Differences exist between urban and rural areas in economic and social development. In the cities, the living standards, educational level and employment rate of the people are higher than those in the rural areas and there are fewer early marriages.

II. Status of the Married Population

In 1982, our province's married population accounted for 62.67 percent of the population aged 15 and older, with the married male population and the married female population constituting 60.27 percent and 65.26 percent of this population, respectively.

Let us study this according to age and sex. In the 15-29 age group, the percentage of married females is higher than that of married males: for example, in the 20-24 age group, there are 37.7 percent more married females than married males. There is not much difference in the percentage of married

males and females in the 30-59 age group; the largest difference is in the 30-34 age group, with 7.62 percent more married females than males. In the over-50 age group, the percentage of married females is smaller and there are 36.7 percent fewer married females in the over-80 age group.

Let us examine this according to region. The percentage of the married population in the province's nine cities is 61.25, with males accounting for 59.4 percent and females 63.24 percent. The percentage of the married population in the 63 counties is 63.01, with males accounting for 60.48 percent and females 65.73 percent. In the nine cities, the percentage of the married population in the three provincially administered cities is 60.96, with males accounting for 60.37 percent and females 61.57 percent; in the six locally administered cities, the percentage of the married population is 61.39, with males accounting for 58.94 percent and females 64.07 percent. If we examine specific cities and counties, regional differences are even greater.

The characteristics of and the main reasons for these features in our province's married population are: (1) the marriage ages for males are concentrated in the 24-29 age group while those for females are in the 21-25 age group. (2) There is a stable balance between married males and females in the 30-39 age group since most people are married before 30 years of age. Before Liberation, the average life expectancy of our province's population was less than 40 years; now it has reached 69.5 years and the age difference in the mortality rates between the male and female populations under 60 years of age is not significant. (3) Since the mortality rate of the aged male population is higher, there is a marked decline in the percentage of the married population over 60 years of age. (4) The percentage of the population marrying early is higher in the countryside than that in the cities and the percentage of females marrying early is higher than that of the males. For example, the percentage of the population already married before the legal marriageable age is 0.11 in Hangzhou, with males accounting for 0.11 percent and females 0.12 percent; for the county administered by Hangzhou, the percentage is 0.67, with males accounting for 0.27 percent and females 1.19 percent. For Wencheng County, the percentage is 12.42, with males accounting for 3.53 percent and females 24.67 percent. Since there are more females marrying earlier and the mortality rate of the population aged 20 is lower than that of the older population, the percentage of the married population in the countryside is higher than that of the cities and there are more married females than married males.

III. Status of the Widowed Population

In 1982, our province's widowed population accounted for 7.19 percent of the population aged 15 and older, with the widowed male population accounting for 3.85 percent of the male population aged 15 and older and the widowed female population accounting for 10.75 percent of the female population aged 15 and older.

There is a higher percentage of widowed females and this trend is even more notable after 60 years of age. Looking at different years, the percentage of the widowed population in 1932 was 8.15, with males accounting for 6.25 percent and females 10.51 percent; the percentage in 1947 was 14.96, with

males accounting for 11.09 percent and females 19.09 percent. Through comparison, we can see that ever since the founding of the nation, the average life expectancy has increased because of improvements in medicine and hygiene and the living standard and the percentage of the widowed population have declined in 1982. The year 1942 was during the anti-Japanese war and 1947 was just after the victory: the devastation of the war has affected the changes in the population's marital status. In these 2 years, the percentage of the widowed population were far greater than those of peacetime and there was an even greater increase in the percentage of the widowed female population. This illustrates clearly that the war caused many deaths and broken homes and more males died.

The reason for a higher percentage of widowed female population are: (1) in general, husbands are older than wives. (2) There is a greater chance for men to be responsible for more hazardous jobs (for example, fighting in wars and engaging in strenuous physical labor) and their chances for accidents are greater. (3) In general, women live longer than men.

IV. Status of the Divorced Population

In 1982, our province's divorced population was 0.74 percent of the population aged 15 and older, with the divorced male population accounting for 1.26 percent of the male population aged 15 and older and the divorced female population accounting for 0.18 percent of the female population aged 15 and older.

Let us examine the examples for the province, city and county listed in the table.

Survey of the Percentages of Zhejiang's Divorced Population in 1982

Age Group	Zhejiang		Hangzhou		Hangzhou-administered County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20-24	0.05	0.07	-	0.01	0.02	0.04
25-29	0.31	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.23	0.14
30-34	0.80	0.21	0.42	0.60	0.68	0.22
35-39	1.25	0.24	0.97	0.97	1.06	0.22
40-44	1.79	0.24	1.27	0.79	1.55	0.23
45-49	2.60	0.25	1.57	0.95	2.06	0.24
50-59	3.40	0.35	1.70	1.38	2.72	0.31
60-79	2.80	0.33	1.77	1.49	2.60	0.32
80+	1.14	0.09	0.90	0.23	1.12	0.09

Source: Computations based on Zhejiang's Third Census data.

Since most of our province's population live in the counties, the percentages of the divorced populations in the province and the county are rather similar. Based on provincial and county figures, the percentage of divorced females is higher in the 20-24 age group and lower in the over-25 age group. Because of

the fact that the divorced population who remarry is listed as married, that there are more females who remarry in our province and that there are, in general, more remarriages after 25 years of age, the proportion of the divorced population in the 20-24 age group is relatively unaffected by the remarried population. It can be seen that such factors as the proportionately higher percentage of remarried females have caused changes in the percentage of male and female divorces in the categories under and over the 25 age group. Looking again at the percentages of the city's divorced population, the percentage of divorced females is higher than that of divorced males in the under-34 age group, equal to that of divorced males in the 35-39 age group and lower than that of divorced males in the over-40 age group. A comprehensive study shows that the county has a higher percentage of divorced males than the city and it also has a higher percentage of divorced females in the 20-24 age group although in the over-25 age groups, the percentage is lower than that of the city. These figures show that (1) early marriages are more common and the average age of first marriages for females is lower in the rural areas. Therefore, the remarriage age after divorce is also lower. In general, the percentage of remarried population is higher for females and higher in the rural areas. Therefore, the characteristics and impact of the remarried population are reflected in the different ages and sexes of the divorced populations of the city and the countryside. (2) Because of the unevenness in social development and the differences in natural conditions, differences between the city and the countryside still exist; divorced men in the countryside find it more difficult than their counterparts in the city in finding mates to rebuild their families.

Looking at the status of divorce in our province in the last half-century, the percentage of divorced population has not exceeded 1 percent of the population aged 15 and older and the percentage of divorced females generally does not exceed 0.5 percent of the female population age 15 and older. This shows that the marital status and family relationships in our province are stable.

V. Status of the Remarried Population

The proportion of the remarried population is affected by the population's mortality rate (rate of the death of spouses) and divorce rate and the structure of the population's age and sex. Moreover, it is related to social and economic conditions. Based on the data of a study of selected samples of Zhejiang's 1 percent birth rate, remarried women in our province account for 6.17 percent of the married female population, with remarried women in the cities accounting for 2.14 percent and those in the countryside accounting for 6.73 percent.

The age distribution of our province's remarried female population is: for the 15-34 age group, 13.25 percent; for the 35-49 age group, 31.22 percent; and for the 50-67 age group, 55.53 percent. The percentage of the remarried female population in the married female population, according to age group, are: 15-34 age group, 1.78 percent; 35-49 age group, 6.78 percent; and 50-67 age group, 13.38 percent. The following statistics show that the proportion of remarried females is larger than that of the remarried males. In 1982, the highest percentage of the married male population in the age groups was

97.26 and the highest percentage of the male-with-spouse population in the age groups was 92.54. The difference between the two is 4.72 percent. The highest percentage of the married female population in the age groups was 99.89 and the highest percentage of the female-with-spouse population in the age groups was 98.73. The difference is 1.16 percent. It can be seen that there is a higher percentage of women who have remarried after divorce or losing their spouses.

Although the proportion of the remarried population is not large in the married population, it is closely related to the reproduction of the population, family structure, social stability and unity. For example, we should distinguish between and properly handle such problems as how to deal with relations between the stepparents and children of the previous marriage when both parents originally have children or how to plan family planning successfully when only one party has children.

VI. Some Problems in the Marital Condition

Basically, the marital condition in our province is normal, but some problems still exist in a few areas.

1. Compulsory arranged marriages and interference with freedom of marriage. In some villages, such phenomena as betrothing young brides or exchanging brides have occurred. The former practice hinders late marriages and family planning, increases early marriages and affects the study and work of young adults. For example, among the 255 persons in the 6-16 age group in a village in Yuhuan County, 86 percent have been betrothed. In the spring of 1983, in a town in Jiashan County, there were 6 households and 15 young men and women engaged in exchanging brides (3 of the households carried out a three-way exchange). Because of the lack of an emotional basis, partners resulting from the exchanges have more problems after their marriages, creating also a host of contradictions. There are parents who arrange their children's marriages. According to data from the Provincial Federation of Women, of the 173 unmarried youths in the 15-25 age group in a village in Pinghu County, 113 or 65 percent had their engagements arranged by their parents; of these 113, 55 or 49 percent of them were engaged before 18 years of age. There are also children who interfere with their parents' remarriages. Even though some of them have been remarried, they were forced to separate because their children stirred up trouble and there was no peace at home. Social prejudices, opposition from relatives and the bondage of material conditions and ideology at the present time undermine the right of some middle-aged or old people to remarry.

2. Demands for money and gifts in the name of marriage, engaging in mercenary marriages. In a few backward areas, people bargain for women according to their age. In some areas, people practiced what is known as "a package deal," i.e., based on the young woman's age, appearance, educational level and labor condition, her worth is calculated and paid at one time. Some women stand on principle, refusing to engage in mercenary marriages or to accept money and gifts; yet they are considering as "cheap and therefore seconds."

3. There is a definitive proportion of early marriages in the province and there are more women than men who marry early. The percentage of young people in the countryside marrying early is higher than that in the cities. In 1982, those who married before the legal marriageable age in our province accounted for 2.71 percent of the population at the same age, with the early-married male population accounting for 0.71 percent of the male population in the 15-21 age group and the early-married female population accounting for 4.15 percent of the female population in the 15-19 age group. In 1981, the Lishui area's rate of early marriages was 15.2 percent: the rate in the cities was 0.94 percent and that in the countryside 17.7 percent. Early marriages lead to early childbirths, affecting directly the rate of the population's reproduction.

4. Some youths in cities have been polluted by the bourgeois concept of love. In selecting their mates, they value money over virtue and haggle over the occupation of the other party's parents, the family's financial condition and the individual's occupation, educational level, residence and looks. Some young people tend to be over-demanding in selecting their mates, and with the rather limited scope of social interaction between men and women, it is difficult for them to find appropriate mates. The success rate of matchmaking agencies is low because the young people who register are bound by such conventional and traditional concepts as family and educational background, occupation and financial condition. For example, a certain matchmaking agency in Dinghai County arranged meetings for more than 260 people in the last 2 years but only 20 couples, or 11.2 percent, got married.

5. A few people have violated the Marriage Laws and the principle of monogamy and committed the crime of polygamy. Polygamy interferes with family planning, destroys the happiness of the family and affects the healthy growth of the children. From 1980 to the first half of 1982, according to investigations, the county hospital in Xinchang County which has less than 400,000 people has already investigated and handled 69 cases of polygamy. Of the 32 women who have given birth to children before committing polygamy, 19 of them gave birth again after committing polygamy.

The reform of the people's traditional ideology and concepts often lags behind changes in the relationship of material production. At present, feudal ideology still has some residual influence and some people continue to engage in arranged or mercenary marriages. Bourgeois ideology still has its corrosive nature and objective differences still exist so that some people regard marriage as a means to obtaining money, position and material enjoyment and to realizing personal ambitions. Although at present marital problems still exist, we strongly believe that with the progress of the communist enterprise, the improvement of social trends and the strengthening of spiritual civilization, such problems on the road to progress will be solved gradually and a marriage relationship based on love will eventually be established.

FOOTNOTES

1. Computations based on census data published by the Guomindang Zhejiang government in October 1928. See "Zhejiang Yimin Wenti," 1930, p 35, compiled by the Guomindang Zhejiang government.
2. Computations based on the figures on p 44, compiled by the Zhejiang Bank, "Zhejiang Jingji Nianjian," 1948.
3. See "Zhejiang Sheng Tongji Jianbian," 1934, p 10, compiled by the Guomindang Zhejiang Government Statistics Section.
4. See "Zhonghuaminguo Tongji Nianjian," p 46, compiled by the Guomindang government's Statistical Bureau, Chief Statistical Department.

12380

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG CONGRESS MEETING HEARS PUBLIC SECURITY REPORT

HK280455 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1115 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened in Jian City on 27 August. That morning, the meeting heard the report given by (Yu Junqing), director of the provincial Agriculture Department, with regard to the province's situation in implementing the 1985 document No. 1 issued by the central authorities and in readjusting the agricultural structure, the report given by Han Bangju, director of the provincial Public Security Department, with regard to dealing strict blows at serious crimes, and the report given by (Yu Xingjia), vice chairman of the provincial Compilatory Committee in charge of local history, with regard to the compilatory work of local history.

In his report, (Yu Junqing) stated: Since the beginning of 1985, our province has further perfected the responsibility systems of agricultural production by readjusting the agricultural structure on a larger scale and improving the system of state-monopolized purchase in grains, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, and other farm and sideline products. In spite of various natural disasters, such as drought, flooding, hailstorm, and particularly typhoon No. 9 which struck seriously, the whole economic situation prevailing in rural areas has been fine and the readjustment of agricultural structure has won initial success.

In his report, Han Bangju pointed out: Our province's strict struggle against criminal activities has developed smoothly and healthily. The province has scored marked achievements in this regard and has achieved an obvious turn for the better in social order and peace. The monthly average of criminal cases in the province has gone down by nearly 90 percent. However, the development of the struggle in this regard has not been even and still contains some weak links. Hereafter, efforts should be made to uphold the principle of dealing strict blows at crimes on the one hand, and consolidating public security in a comprehensive way on the other. We should adopt measures in a down-to-earth manner to eliminate the factors bringing out crimes and should strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public security as soon as possible.

In his report, (Yu Xingjia) urged the whole society to show concern and support and compilatory work of local history.

Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xiao Han, Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, and Xu Jianchun.

Attending the meeting as observers were Li Changan, governor of the province; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades from the provincial level departments concerned, the People's Congress Standing Committees of the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial People's Government, the liaison offices in charge of the people's congress work in various prefectures, and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of a number of counties.

CSO: 4005/1380

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUAN GUANGFU ADDRESSES HUBEI WRITERS CONGRESS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Speech by Guan Guangfu [7070 1639 1381] Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Secretary at Second Hubei Chinese Writers Association 27 May]

[Excerpts] At this congress, we will study conscientiously the most recent important party Central Committee instructions on literary and artistic work, transmit and carry out the spirit of the Fourth Chinese Writers Association Congress, elect a new leadership organization for the Hubei chapter and discuss and study the problem of how to make new breakthroughs in literary work after the Writers Association has developed an independent organizational system. The provincial party committee hopes wholeheartedly that this congress will become a truly distinguished gathering of "great enthusiasm, unity and prosperity."

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Contral Committee, and along with its guidance in the correct line, principles and policies, Hubei Province's numerous cadres and masses have developed a spirit of vigorous reform and progress, thrown themselves actively into building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and striven to make new breakthroughs in building socialist modernization. All political, economic, S&T, educational cultural, health and sports enterprises throughout Hubei have developed vigorously, socialist productive forces have improved rapidly, people's lives have improved gradually, the stable, unified and lively political situation has strengthened increasingly, a vigorous and flourishing scene has appeared in the urban and rural economies throughout Hubei and the overall situation has improved year after year. As major forces which are building the socialist spiritual civilization, literature and art have also made important contributions in promoting the development of this excellent situation.

Influenced by the spirit of the times during the past year, Hubei Province's many writers have smashed the bonds of "leftist" ideological influence and the strength of old customs, drawn nourishment from the exciting life of construction and reform and cultivated vigorously an innovative and creative spirit. Works on all subjects and types of literature and in all forms and styles have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. Many professional and amateur authors have gone deep into life, striven

to reflect profoundly the contradictions and struggles in all areas of the period of great change, portrayed the image of the new socialist people and poured out a number of outstanding works. Writers have also paid attention to developing historical subjects, used vivid styles of writing and fresh artistic forms and reflected the sharp and complex struggles of opposites in China's revolutionary history; in the area of excavating the Chu cultural treasure-house and creatively reproducing Chu cultural charm, writers and artists together have created many influential works. In artistic technique, they have stressed both their inheritance and their experience, created boldly and launched many profitable ventures. Many works have broken through provincial boundaries and have been published throughout China and some have even been published throughout the world. They have had a widespread effect on a broad scale and won honor for Hubei Province and China. In sum, an unprecedentedly flourishing picture has begun to appear in Hubei Province's literary scene.

All writers and artists throughout Hubei must undertake the historical tasks bestowed upon them by the party and the people, uphold always the orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism and strive to create more outstanding works which our great age can be proud of.

In order for socialist literature and art to flourish, creative freedom must be guaranteed. This is a basic requirement of literary and artistic creation itself and is also our party's consistent position. As early as the middle of the 1950's, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out clearly that "different artistic forms and styles may develop freely and different scientific schools may contend freely" and that we should not "use administrative force to compel the practice of one style or school and prohibit other styles and schools." It was simply the "leftist" influence and particularly the interference and disruption of Lin Biao and "the gang of four" which created the situation wherein freedom could not be upheld consistently. It was precisely for this reason that in a congratulatory speech at the Fourth All-China Writers Congress in 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's viewpoint and also cited Lenin's discussion on creative freedom, pointing out emphatically that "this complex spiritual labor of literature and art requires especially that writers and artists develop their individual creative spirit. The problem of what to write and how to write it can only be explored and solved gradually by writers and artists through artistic practice. We must not interfere flagrantly in this area." In a congratulatory speech at the Fourth Chinese Writers Association Congress, Comrade Hu Qili, Vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, reaffirmed this position again and elaborated on it specifically. During the new historical period, the party Central Committee has reaffirmed repeatedly its position on creative freedom. This has been a major practical significance in arousing the creative enthusiasm of the masses of writers and artists, freeing further the literary and artistic productive forces and promoting and developing socialist literature and art.

In order to ensure creative freedom, it will be necessary to further eliminate the influence of the "left." For a considerable period of time,

the erroneous tendency of "too much interference, too many labels and too many administrative orders" has existed in the party's leadership of literature and art. The situation of summing up casually the social function of literature and art as being to serve politics, stressing writing one-sidedly, performing and singing about the center and neglecting the many social functions of literature and art has long existed. All of this has hampered seriously the ideological and creative ability of writers and artists, resulted in stereotyped and generalized literary and artistic creativity and caused many works to become oversimplified policy diagrams and to lack artistic vitality. Although these "leftist" deviations have been rectified to a great extent in bringing order out of chaos since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, their remaining effects should still not be underestimated and there is still a lot of work which must be done to eliminate them further.

Respect for literary and artistic laws and improved and stronger party leadership are the keys to ensuring creative freedom. Literary and artistic creation is a complex spiritual labor and must develop highly individual creativity, insight and imagination and have a profound understanding, an original view of life and a unique artistry. Only if writers and artists use their own senses to perceive and their own minds to think and, based on their own experiences and understanding of life and their pursuit of art, freely select subjects, themes and methods of expression, freely express their own feelings and freely voice their own thoughts will they be proficient with their pens and brushes and genuinely achieve the results of "Han Mianmiao in copying and Tu Pangpei in feelings"; otherwise, if they are full of misgivings and afraid of one thing or another, they will feel restricted when creating and be unable to develop their individual intelligence and wisdom and produce works with artistic appeal. Thus, leading literary and artistic work comrades must respect literary and artistic laws and writers' labors, strive to be familiar with the profession, be good at inspiring and guiding and avoid groundless commands. They must make more writer and artist friends and have heart-to-heart talks with them, understand their creative conditions, make allowances for their hardships and difficulties, listen to their views and requests, help them as much as possible to solve certain practical problems and provide them with favorable creative conditions.

Stressing vigorously literary and artistic criticism and theoretical research and developing fully the guiding role of theory are important ways to improve and strengthen party leadership in literary and artistic work and ensure creative freedom. Through criticism and research, it is necessary to explore creative ideas conscientiously, sum up creative experiences and guide writers and critics to advance in correct directions. In the course of criticism, it is necessary to develop fully a democratic style of work and uphold the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We must handle without bias different viewpoints in areas such as creative ideas, creative methods, forms of artistic expression and evaluations of a writer's creative path and of a work's artistic success or failure, present the facts fully, reason

things out, make scientific, careful and realistic analyses and improve our understanding together. Provided creative errors do not violate the law, we must uphold the principle of eliminating them, solve them through criticism and discussion and permit counter-criticism. We must ensure that the ones who are criticized are not subjected to political discrimination, administrative punishment or organizational discipline because they are criticized. In sum, we must strive to create a good democratic atmosphere, enabling everyone to write with ease of mind and discuss problems calmly in order to achieve the goal of mutual inspiration and improvement.

Our writers must treasure and use correctly the free environment and conditions provided by the party and the state and make stricter demands on themselves. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in an article entitled "On Party Journalism" that "people's freedom and rights are always linked to specific responsibilities and duties; there is no freedom without responsibility or rights without duties and absolute freedom has never existed." In capitalist societies, so-called creative freedom is subject to a great extent to the limitations of the capitalists' and publishers' pocketbooks and bourgeois laws; but in socialist societies, creative freedom is supported and protected by the party and the state and writers are respected as the engineers of men's souls and have the sacred duty of building the socialist spiritual civilization. Thus, our writers must strive to improve their sense of responsibility and sense of mission and pay full attention to a work's social results. They must uphold conscientiously the principle of serving the people and socialism and link up their thoughts, feelings and all of their creative activity with the interests of the party, the state and the people and with the great cause of socialist modernization; they must use conscientiously the standpoint of dialectical and historical materialism to observe and understand life, analyze correctly all social phenomena and the struggles of opposites and strive to provide the masses with healthy and useful spiritual food. The publication of a work must depend on its social results. Our literature and art editors must also have a spirit of deep responsibility to the people, distinguish and select works strictly, issue and publish as much as possible good works which are beneficial to people's physical and mental health and absolutely not publish those works which have a poor style or quality. We must stress the special function of literature, i.e., use perfect art to influence and educate the masses. All good themes and subjects can only become good works through artistic expression. Our writers, editors and critics must strive together to improve the ideological and artistic quality of their work.

In order for socialist literature to flourish, we must strengthen the unity and improve the quality of the literary ranks. General unity of the literary ranks is an important basis for literary creation to flourish fully. Only by closely uniting the masses of writers, making joint efforts and turning unity into strength can we make truly new breakthroughs in helping Hubei Province's socialist literature to flourish. Hubei Province's literary ranks are generally quite united, but due to a variety of historical causes, certain misunderstandings still exist among some comrades. We believe that relying on writers to teach themselves and solve their own problems

is the way to solve fully these problems. All of our writers and artists should have broad proletarian minds. They must take the overall situation into account and have the cardinal principles in mind, display the Chinese nation's traditional virtue of being strict with oneself and lenient with others, develop extensively heart-to-heart talks, encourage vigorously mutual understanding and accommodation, being of one heart and mind and working together with one heart, concentrate all of their intelligence, wisdom and precious mental and physical efforts on helping the glorious cause of literary and artistic creation to flourish and make due contributions to building the socialist spiritual civilization. The provincial party committee hopes eagerly and also believes that the comrades will be able to achieve this fully.

Strengthening the literary ranks and improving their quality are prerequisites for helping literary creation to flourish. Writers are the engineers of men's souls and must educate and inspire people with their works and have an influence on men's souls. In order to improve others, they must first improve themselves; in order to illuminate others, they must be able to shine. Therefore, while engaging intensely in literary creation, writers should augment their studies and strive to improve themselves. They must study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, the party's literary and artistic principles and policies and Marxist literary, artistic and aesthetic theory and also strive to study their profession and knowledge in all areas. They must draw nourishment from all outstanding ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign literary and artistic treasures, use all opportunities to study new knowledge in diverse areas such as politics, economics, philosophy, history, S&T and education and constantly renew their own knowledge. Only by combining the improvement of others with the improvement of themselves, being both teachers and students, being first students and then teachers and using always and everywhere the requirements of the "four possessions" (ideals, morals, culture and discipline) and the spirit of the "three greats" (enthusiasm, unity and prosperity) to make demands upon and encourage themselves can writers take on the heavy responsibility of being the engineers of men's souls.

In order for socialist literature to flourish, we must provide the essential conditions for writers. The Hubei Chinese Writers Association is a recently established unit, and based on the spirit of the provincial party committee's relevant documents, all concerned departments should give it the necessary support and aid in areas such as manpower and financial and material resources. The provincial party committee agrees in principle with the proposal to establish a college of literature and hopes in this way to be able to provide favorable conditions for a larger and quicker output of outstanding works and qualified personnel. Party committees and propaganda and cultural departments at all levels must master further the work of implementing the policy on the literary ranks and intellectuals and give valuable rewards to writers who make outstanding contributions. We must make it convenient for writers to study, create and go deep into life, organize them to read relevant documents and attend relevant conferences and recommend advanced models for them. Qualified writers can also go the grass roots to work part time.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY ON NEW ROLE IN ECONOMIC REFORM

Changsha HUNAN HUABAO in Chinese No 4, 1985 inside cover, pp 1, 2

[Interview with Liangyuan Steelworks party committee secretary Zhao Maojin
[6392 0602 3160]]

[Text] Question: During the current economic reform, what do you believe to be the focus of enterprise party committee work?

Answer: Ensuring the smooth progress of the economic reform. The crucial problem at present is to ensure the unimpeded practice of the factory director responsibility system. More specifically, this means the party committee changing from comprehensive leadership of enterprise work to supervising, guaranteeing and serving enterprise work, concentrating its efforts on building the party, on ideological and political work and on carrying out the principles and policies of the party. Authority to direct production administration and power of decision over management is to be unreservedly handed over to the factory director.

Question: Some say that after the factory director responsibility system is implemented, the party committee's function will become "parabolic." What is your opinion on this?

Answer: The statement that the role of party committees will become "parabolic" is, in terms of "power," erroneous from the point of view of trivial matters of administration. As you know, since the party and government were not differentiated in the past, party committees were responsible for administrative tasks and could not concentrate their efforts on making ideological and political work an important item on their agenda. The result was like what people describe as "neglecting your own fields." But now the situation is entirely different. The party committee can now spend the majority of its time on discussing ideological and political work, major government policies on enterprise reform and how to carry out the line, principles and policies of the party. For example, in correcting workstyles, after we received the gist of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's directives, the party committee immediately formulated six regulations to check new incorrect workstyles and developed study-discussion-investigation-rectification activities among the party cadres. How could we act so quickly? Simple, because the party committee concentrated its efforts on "planting our own fields and tending our own crops."

Question: Under the new conditions, how does enterprises party committee work fit the needs of the factory director responsibility system?

Answer: I believe that enterprise party committee work will fit the needs of the factory director responsibility system, not only by being a willing "second fiddle payer" but also by supporting factory directors on correct decisions. We hand over authority but not responsibility, we guarantee but do not nitpick, we participate but do not interfere and we take on things without taking over power. The main duty of a party committee secretary is to be dedicated to the same cause as the factory director, to be a good advisor and good backup to the factory director and to run the enterprise well together.

Question: At present, what is your understanding of the position and role of enterprise ideological and political work? What work has been done in your factory to improve and strengthen the service that ideological and political work provides to the economic reform? What results have been obtained?

Answer: All ideological and political work, present and future, is the lifeblood everywhere. This is determined by the nature of our socialism, which is to say that it is an important characteristics of building a uniquely Chinese socialism. The forward momentum of socialist enterprises is no exception. It is bound to include the joint effects of ideological and political work. For example, now when there are some things in the reform that people do not understand or cannot accept, can you use administrative measures to force them to understand and accept? Obviously not! This requires us to explain the reasons and bring the power of ideological and political work into play.

As for what results our factory has obtained in improving and strengthening ideological and political work, truthfully speaking, we are still in a period of exploration. At present, we are mainly working on "three transformations." The first is to change ideological and political work generally into an important breakthrough point, putting the focal point of the work on the young workers. Over half the factory's total population are young workers. They are the main force of production and the hope of the enterprise. Doing ideological and political work well among this group of comrades will step up the pace of progress in the enterprise. The second is to change the party committee's "leadership relationship" to production administration to a "service relationship" and focus our work more closely on carrying out economic work. The third is to change ideological and political work from "invisible" to "tangible." We will carry out targeted management of ideological and political work, making it the same as economic work, so it can be seen and felt and possess objectives and assessments. Through these "three transformations," a lively situation in ideological and political work will take shape step by step.

Question: What is your forecast for future ideological and political work?

Answer: There will definitely be great changes in future ideological and political work, that is certain. It will definitely become more information-

oriented, socialized, standardized and scientifically managed, causing it to lose its rigid form and evoke a novel sense of vitality in people, and it will play a more progressive role in the ideological awareness of staff and workers and raising economic benefits in the enterprise.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT WORK STRESSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Qi Min [7871 3046]: "Forum Convened To Stress Efficiency in Government Work"]

[Text] As new circumstances arise, government offices should create a new working environment and stress quality and efficiency in planning, administration and service. Such was the resolution reached by a symposium held from 11-17 June by the provincial people's government and attended by directors of various provincial, municipal, prefectural and county offices.

During his briefing, Lt Gov Wang Libin [3769 0448 3453] pointed out that changes have not yet been made in many of the government offices and called for a thorough reform. In terms of the guiding ideology, we should stress not only concrete details but also the general administrative process in order to develop fully the government offices; function as brain trusts. In terms of operation, government offices should not only transmit but also synthesize information passed down. In terms of work style, we should offer services voluntarily instead of passively. In terms of the managerial method, we should assume a more scientific approach instead of relying on experience alone. Office equipment should also be updated from the existing manual kind.

Tian Ying [3944 5391] member of the provincial party committee's standing committee and lieutenant governor; Lt. Gov Guo Zhenqian, [6753 2182 0051]; and Chen Ming [7115 2494] consultant to the provincial government, also spoke.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RED CROSS WORK RESUMED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] After having been inactive for more than 20 years, the Red Cross resumed work in Hubei's capital yesterday (2 July). The ceremonies were attended by representatives from the headquarters of the Chinese Red Cross and the Beijing municipal Red Cross.

The ceremonies were also attended by Han Ningfu, [7281 1337 1133] director of the provincial party committee's standing committee; Yang Rui, [2799 6904] vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and officials of provincial agencies.

The Red Cross is an international relief organization. With the assistance of governments of various levels, it saves lives and combats disease, carrying out revolutionary humanitarianism. Red Cross work in Hubei was disrupted and halted during the Cultural Revolution. At present, Red Cross branches in most provinces, cities and autonomous regions have resumed work. Now that it is back in operation in Hubei, the Red Cross branches in various regions, cities and prefectures will resume work by the end of the year.

He Jiesheng, [0149 3954 3932] member of the provincial party committee's standing committee and minister of scientific and educational affairs, is the director of the Hubei branch of the Red Cross; Jin Zhentao, [6855 2182 3447] assistant director of the provincial bureau of public health, is the assistant director; Gao Junda, [7559 0971 6671] and 12 others, are members of the board of directors; and Tao Zaihua [7118 0961 5478], the secretary-general.

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CSO: 4005/1236

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LEADERSHIP WORK RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM PRAISED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Establish the Responsibility System, Raise work Efficiency"]

[Text] Skirting around problems, not lending a hand at difficult spots and shifting work onto "a someone else" is one big reason for the low work efficiency and serious wasting of time in leading bodies. How can this situation be changed? First we should strengthen leading comrades' sense of work responsibility and second, emulate the Huangmei County party committee standing committee's establishment of a leadership work responsibility system.

People talk about division of labor with individual responsibility, but the phenomenon of division of labor without responsibility is fairly common. What is the reason? Perhaps it is because there is division of labor without responsibilities made very clear; perhaps because there is division of labor without division of authority, so that people lack the final say in the area they are in charge of and still have to find "someone" to deal with things; or perhaps because even with division of labor and authority, without inspection systems or methods of reward and punishment, people cannot punish those who are irresponsible or neglect their duties. So that the call for division of labor with individual responsibility is not in vain, we must establish a clear responsibility system in leadership work, integrate "responsibility, authority and profit" and become more systematic.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said early on that bureaucratism is a problem of thinking and workstyle, but if the system is not solved, problems of thinking and workstyle cannot be solved either. If there were a clear responsibility system in leadership work, the top member could be freed from the tangles of a lot of specific tasks and could concentrate his efforts on large issues that affect the overall situation. Attendance at meetings, giving speeches and making statements could also be reduced, so that he could get more involved in practice and investigation, changing his bad workstyle of remaining on the surface. The other leaders could each take charge of their affairs and manage their own duties, reducing instances of wrangling back and forth, shifting responsibility onto each other, asking for instructions beforehand and submitting reports afterward and being dilatory in doing things. This way, all leadership work would truly be directed toward the basic levels and the

masses and would be responsible to the people. There would be less pretending to be skilled, writing of superficial documents and dealing only with the higher authorities. At the same time, by virtue of having a clear responsibility system, results achieved in work would be credited to people and when something happened, there would be people to take responsibility. There would be less likelihood that the party committee would take responsibility for everything and take everybody to task, while in reality no one is held responsible. Therefore, implementing a responsibility system will be more convenient for checking up on and supervising work and evaluation of cadres. Implementing a responsibility system in economic work has shown a tremendous effect on regulating the enthusiasm of the masses and raising economic benefits. We believe that implementing a responsibility system in leadership work will show the same tremendous effect on inspiring the revolutionary enthusiasm of leading cadres and raising the work efficiency of the leading bodies.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUANGMEI COUNTY STANDING COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Each member of the standing committee of Huangmei County's party committee has the power of final say over affairs within the scope of work he is in charge of; over the last few years, the situation where "someone" was always found to deal with an affair has changed and there has been an obvious rise in efficiency in managing affairs. This is an encouraging transformation that appeared after the Huangmei County party committee standing committee established a work responsibility system.

Early this year, members of the standing committee of the Huangmei County party committee separately investigated county organizations, prefectures (or towns) and townships, where they discovered that leaders in several units were not strong on work responsibility, skirted around problems, did not lend a hand at difficult spots and shifted the problems they should have handled onto "someone." The comrades who did have the courage to deal with things did not want to be in charge because their final say often did not count for much. Thus, "someone" always had to be found for all affairs, large and small, at the lower levels, so that work efficiency was low and results poor. The county party committee believed that in order to change the situation, it must be dealt with in the standing committee itself. As a result, the 11 members of the standing committee each established a work responsibility system and they circulate written documents throughout the county.

The responsibility system clearly stipulates the work that each standing committee member is in charge of, the standards that need to be reached and the methods of reward and punishment. The county party committee also clearly announced that: 1. With the exception of large affairs concerning the overall situation, which would be collectively discussed and resolved by the standing committee, leaders would have final say over other everyday work in the areas they are in charge of. 2. Lower level units and individuals requiring the resolution of problems should have a reply within 7 days from when they first learn about it. If dereliction of duty at a job has created undue losses, this would be considered the responsibility of the leader who is in charge

of the area. 3. When the lower levels require the resolution of problems, the leader in charge of that line would be found, not "anyone."

Beginning this year, the standing committee of the county party committee adopted several methods for passing information down and have cut back three large meetings. Based on intensive investigation, five members of the standing committee wrote five findings reports on problems in areas such as industry, agriculture, township enterprises, construction of mountain areas and the spiritual civilization drive. The 11 members of the standing committee alone resolved over 20 "long-standing, big and difficult" problems in such areas as industry, agriculture and education with their final say on the spot. One of the county textile industry department's construction projects was well-known as a "marathon" project, so a deputy secretary of the county party committee in charge of industry led some important responsible persons in the relevant departments in working at the site. In 3 days they had resolved long-standing problems such as inadequate power supply load, difficulties with funds and delays in supplies of raw materials, which speeded up the pace of the project tremendously.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

THRIVING HOUSEHOLD SERVICE TRADE DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by reporters of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY Xie Bangmin [6200 6721 3046] and Zhang Songqing [1728 2646 7230]: "Household Service Trade Helps Shoulder Burden of Household Chores"]

[Text] After having completed a major project, Chen Chengye--one of the engineers in charge of Huanghe Tower's engraving--visited with his wife the household service center located on Yiyuan Street in Wuhan's Jiangnan District to express their appreciation to the center for the services it had provided.

Wuhan has resumed its role as a city with a variety of functions since the implementation of the economic reform. Service centers have spring up like mushrooms in Jiangnan District. We have noticed that 54 different kinds of services are available, including baby-sitting, gas purchasing, grocery shopping and cooking, milk and soy milk delivery, transportation of kids to and from school, tutoring and car for the elderly.

At present, more than 60,000 of the 140,000 households in Wuhan's Jiangnan District have benefited from these household services.

For a long time, Guo Youwen, member of the municipal people's revolutionary council, had wanted to write a history of industrial and commercial development but could not fulfill his wish because he had to care for his ailing wife. Last winter, he was able to find someone through a service center that provided nursing care to look after his wife and has since been able to devote his time to writing. For a long time, working parents had worried that their children had to return from school to empty houses with the "house keys chained to the neck." For a long time, the famed Peking Opera actor Guo Yukun was concerned that his grandson had to travel to school without the company of adults. A service center now transports the child to and from school in a pedicab and the Guo family no longer has to worry. We saw at a tutoring center an elementary-school student sitting quietly doing homework. We learned from his tutor that the kid used to "loaf about the neighborhood like a wild cat" after school but has not been a problem since his parents sent him there.

These service centers have benefited not only urban dwellers but also rural residents who travel to the city. In the past, rural residents who traveled to the urban areas often had difficulty locating lodging; now that there is a "convenience hotel" on almost every block, it is considerably easier for these travelers. They can even store chicken, fish, eggs and produce there. We were told by the woman manager of the district that more than 700 convenience hotels (approximately 50 percent of the total number of hotels in the district) have been opened up by residents using extra space in the house and that during the past year a total of 890,000 check-ins have been registered.

Though small in size, these household service centers have benefited even big factories. For a long time the Ministry of Railway's car factory in Jiangnan did not know how to deal with the fact that employees had to take off in order to wait in line to buy coal. The issue was the topic of discussion at several staff meetings. The factory even tried dispatching trucks to purchase and deliver coal for employees but found it too difficult a task to carry out because their houses were scattered too far from one another. A household service center helped the factory unload this "burden" by providing 24-hour coal delivery service; as a result, workers are able to spend more time in the factory.

"The service trade has significantly increased production and has raised the living standard of the people," says an official of the district government. In the past, the importance of the service trade was neglected. Large industries concentrated in big cities and small factories were located on the streets in various districts. The 14 streets in Jiangnan District were packed with more than 110 district factories and more than 80 "May" factories. The hotels and public baths in the area were beginning to take on a "different function." All of a sudden the area was flooded with factories and residents hustled and bustled by. Despite the fact that total output value had increased, the level of efficiency and living standard began to drop and all kinds of "difficulties" arose in daily life.

Since last year, efforts have been made in Jiangnan District to transform the 600-some "7 May" factories that lacked competitive power into factories, sections, shops and brigades that offered "comprehensive services" in order to solidify the third industry. At the same time, efforts have been made to organize young people awaiting employment, retired workers, cadres of the residents council and peasants who commute to the city to work for the "household service trade"; as a result, household service has been transformed from a "charitable trade" to a "service-oriented industry" that "takes care of the problems of every family." Lin Ke, director of the Wuhan Association of Nature Lovers, thinks that "this kind of service is dynamic." Every day when she gets off from work at noon, she is able to purchase at the Second Residents Household Service Center a piece of coal for 2 fen to start lunch. Delivery fees for coal for a meal or hot water only range from a few fen to a couple of mao--a small price to pay given what it accomplishes. The residents council has also benefited from the trade. Last year, the district's household service center "turned a profit" of 460,000 yuan. At the present time, household service companies

and centers in the district have set up one garden (kindergarten), two centers (nursery and baby-sitting centers), three locations (for breakfast, transporting gas and coal and cleaning) and four stations (for tutoring, providing services to the elderly, plumbing services and parking); as a result, a network of centers that provide services to various sections, streets and residents councils in the district has been formed and Wuhan has resumed its role as a city with a variety of functions. As of April of this year, the household service trade has provided jobs to more than 40,000 people, who deliver milk and soy milk to more than 39,000 households, cook for 18,000 households, do grocery shopping for 23,000 households and deliver newspapers to more than 11,000 households.

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CSO: 4005/1152

HUBEI ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT 'PHARMACEUTICAL LAW'

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 2.

[Text] The 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress heard and considered "A Findings Report on Preparatory Work and Suggestions for the Future Concerning Implementation of the 'Pharmaceutical Law,' "written by the Deputy Director of the provincial Public Health Bureau, Jin Zhentao [6855 2182 3447].

The quality of pharmaceuticals is important to the health of the masses. The "Pharmaceutical Law" passed by the NPC Standing Committee is the first law on pharmaceutical control promulgated by the state since the founding of the PRC. In order to ensure implementation of the "Pharmaceutical Law," strengthen the control of pharmaceuticals and protect the health of the people, the meeting resolved that:

1. Government at all levels should strengthen their leadership in implementing the "Pharmaceutical Law" and widely publicize it, to give the broad masses of cadres and the people, especially the leaders, staff and workers in medical units and units that produce or process pharmaceuticals, a stronger sense of legality and make them fully understand the importance of implementing the "Pharmaceutical Law." Advertisements for pharmaceuticals must be examined and approved by the provincial public health administration department in accordance with the law. Those that are not approved cannot be published, broadcast, distributed or posted.
2. Relevant departments, such as public health, medical, industry and commerce administration, public security and judiciaries, should cooperate closely, each taking care of its duties, enforce the law impartially and strengthen every area of pharmaceutical control. Those units and individuals involved in producing or processing fake or low-quality pharmaceuticals should certainly be investigated and dealt with severely, while unlicensed itinerant medicine peddlars should be resolutely suppressed.
3. Public health administration departments at the county level and above should establish and strengthen pharmaceutical control and inspection organs, set up and renew the necessary pharmaceutical inspection facilities and fill up the ranks of pharmaceutical control and inspection.
4. Everyone throughout the province should earnestly study and strictly observe the "Pharmaceutical Law," report and expose illegal activities and supervise the implementation of the "Pharmaceutical Law."

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NON-PARTY MEMBER CADRES REPORTED HAPPY WITH THEIR WORK

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Party Committee Convenes Forum for Non-party Governmental Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Non-party members who occupy leadership positions in Hubei's various cities, prefectures and counties met on 22 June at the Donghu Hotel to exchange the experiences they had acquired.

Hubei began recommending non-party members to assume leadership positions last year in the Xiaogan region. By the end of last year, each locality had one or two non-party members holding the posts of assistant mayor, assistant prefecture chief and county director. The average age of these officials (more than one-third of whom are female) is slightly over 40, and 95 percent of them have received a college education. They are dependable officials who do not indulge in empty talk. When Tuanfeng High School's physics teacher Yu Xueming [0151 1331 2494] became the assistant director of Huanggang County last September, some thought he would be just a "county director for show" who would not be given real power while others advised him to keep things to himself and be content with being a "county director engaged in research." Under the leadership of the county party committee, Yu Xueming assumed an aggressive approach despite these comments. In the short span of a few months, he has assisted children of overseas Chinese in establishing residence in the county, formed a family planning counseling center and demolished the toilets located next to the classrooms in the People's Primary School. Gong Min [7895 3046], who received his B.A. in finance and accounting from Hubei University in 1968, has put Changyang's finances in perfect order ever since he became the assistant director of the autonomous county.

Senior cadres have been extremely supportive of these non-party member leaders and are willing to be the "human ladder" that offers them assistance on their way up--such is the sentiment of Xiaogan City's assistant mayor, Tan Houdi [6223 0624 1229], and Yingshan County's assistant director, Jin Yihui [6855 5030 6540]. After reporting to her post, Tan Houdi was accompanied by another assistant mayor who had worked in Xiaogan for many years on a month-long inspection tour to various regions, towns and localities during which she learned how to integrate reality with

administrative management. Being willing to learn, Tan Houti was able to demonstrate high proficiency in a short time.

The symposium was attended by officials from the provincial party committee's organizational department and united front work department and also cadres from the party Central Committee's United Front work department.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

RECRUITMENT OF INTELLECTUALS--The provincial party committee's organizational department has recently issued a bulletin urging leading party groups of various levels to examine efforts to recruit intellectuals. The bulletin instructs that in the process of self-examination leading party groups in various localities should organize members and cadres to study earnestly the party Central Committee's "Report on Large-scale Recruitment of Outstanding Intellectuals into the Party," establish among them a respect for knowledge and talent and give top priority to intellectuals whose applications have thus far been put on hold for political or social reasons. The bulletin also instructs that in the process of self-examination leading party groups of various levels should study carefully the applicants' and college and vocational secondary school students' background, implement the party's policy toward them, summarize experiences and recruit more intellectuals and young people into the party. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 85 p 1] 12680

CSO: 4005/1236

SOUTHWEST REGION

FORUM ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION CONVENED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Shen Zhenlian [3088 2182 5118]: "Forum on Party Consolidation Work Convened To Stress Bulletin No 12"]

[Text] At the end of May, the provincial party committee's Supervisory Council on Party Consolidation Work held seminars in Chengdu and Hechuan on the status of party consolidation to summarize the experiences Sichuan had acquired during the previous stage of party consolidation and formulate measures to continue work in this area. Participants were urged to implement further the party Central Committee's Bulletin No 12, observe the key points of the second stage of party consolidation, strengthen party character and discipline and rectify newly arisen erroneous practices in order to accomplish the objective of party consolidation.

Officials from offices of party consolidation in 15 cities and regions and officials assigned to stations in these places by the provincial party committee participated in the seminars. Members of the provincial party committee's Supervisory Council on Party Consolidation Work spoke at both seminars. Nie Ronggui, assistant secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the Chengdu seminar.

Participants summarized and studied the experiences Sichuan had acquired during the previous stage of party consolidation and concluded that Sichuan is ready to initiate the second stage of party consolidation and that so far party consolidation work has been quite effective. Party committees of various levels have strengthened their leadership and are engaging in party consolidation by combining the experiences from the first stage with local conditions. They pay special attention to rectifying newly developed erroneous practices and the members' party character, work style and discipline. At present, various localities are aware of what they should do to deal with newly developed erroneous practices, many of which have been, or are being, rectified; as a result, party consolidation and economic development will witness continuous progress.

Participants pointed out that certain problems still exist in Sichuan's party consolidation work. For example, some agencies have assumed too general an approach that is ineffective in resolving the problems these

agencies face. Leaders of some agencies are too busy to concentrate on party consolidation while others are too anxious to proceed systematically. Also, in some areas the leadership offered by party committees is so insufficient that affiliated agencies have not been able to consolidate and rectify newly developed erroneous practices effectively. Some comrades are still not conscientious about party consolidation and rectifying erroneous practices while others have failed to improve the party character, work style, discipline and political character of party members. Agencies cannot be expected to achieve party consolidation if these issues remain unaddressed.

Participants also stressed that party committees in various cities, regions and prefectures should continue to offer effective leadership by helping affiliated agencies resolve problems, engage in reform, refrain from formalism and implement specific policies to consolidate the party. In passing on the resolution of these seminars, we should summarize the experiences acquired during the previous stage of party consolidation, focus on our weak spots one by one and undertake centralized planning in order to consolidate the party effectively. We should not only expose newly developed erroneous practices but also rectify them and implement measures that prevent them from reoccurring. In rectifying newly developed erroneous practices, we should stress ideological work and strengthen members' party character, work style and discipline in order to raise their awareness so that they can make a conscious effort to refrain from these practices.

12680

CSO: 4005/1155

SOUTHWEST REGION

SECOND-STAGE PARTY CONSOLIDATION OUTLINED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Party Committees at Various Levels Must Strengthen Leadership To Accomplish the Second-stage Party Consolidation Tasks"]

[Text] On 23 May, the Yunnan provincial party committee's Supervisory Council on Party Consolidation Work issued guidelines for the second stage of party consolidation work which urged party committees of various levels to strengthen leadership in order to accomplish their tasks.

By the end of this year, various regions, counties, industrial and mining enterprises, colleges and scientific research organizations of comparable status must complete party consolidation work. The second stage of party consolidation work in Yunnan involves approximately 10,000 agencies and 280,000 party members. Due to the experience they have acquired in recent years and what they have learned from party consolidation work during the past year, leading party groups in these agencies are more efficient than ever and the ideological conscientiousness of party members has also witnessed a significant improvement. On the other hand, problems still exist with respect to the ideology and work style of party members and the organization of agencies. The second stage of party consolidation work must cover not only party and political organs in the inland area but also enterprises located in the border area; it must be extensive and comprehensive. During the second stage of party consolidation, we should also be prepared to deal with the problems that did not exist, as well as with those recurring difficulties that we encountered, in the first stage. We must take the following steps because party consolidation and reform are difficult tasks:

1. Delineate the guiding ideology and methods of party consolidation. We must accomplish the four goals of party consolidation: unifying ideology, consolidating work style, strengthening discipline and purifying organization. In view of the fact that party consolidation work is conducted simultaneously with the economic reform, it must therefore be in keeping with and serve economic development. This concept should serve as the guiding ideology for the second stage of party consolidation and the criterion by which we evaluate the effectiveness of our work. We must accomplish the four objectives of party consolidation, strengthen the

party character and discipline and rectify newly developed erroneous practices. We must also resolve in a realistic fashion all the major obstacles that each region and agency encounter.

Party consolidation work can be roughly divided into three steps: studying relevant documents and unifying ideology, conducting comparisons and examinations while focusing on major issues, and consolidating organization and registering party members. We should conclude party consolidation by reviewing the work we have accomplished.

2. Earnestly study documents related to party consolidation. In studying these documents we should stress key points that affect all party consolidation work. The study of documents will enable us to understand the necessity and urgency of party consolidation and reform and comprehend thoroughly the basic goal, mission, policy and method of party consolidation. We should recognize that in order to strengthen the members' party character we should instill in them a willingness to serve the people wholeheartedly and to devote themselves to the cause of communism by making them understand the overall situation and stressing discipline. We must enhance the political character of party members and stress both material and spiritual civilization in order to accomplish party consolidation and implement reform.

The study of documents must be integrated with reality and incorporated into discussions. Party consolidation and reform should be conducted simultaneously. It is vitally important that we proceed along the correct ideological and political line, march in step with the party Central Committee, address remnants of "leftist" ideology and problems that arise in the process of reform, rectify newly arisen erroneous practices, make sure that the guiding ideology is appropriate, insist on reform, be informed of the ideological and political status of party members, strengthen educational programs in order to improve the political character of party members and the style of the party, address factionalism and formulate even better policies for the party in order to unify cadres. These objectives must be accomplished as they are essential to party consolidation.

3. Party consolidation work must lead to reform and economic progress. Successful party consolidation work is essential to successful reform. In unifying ideology, we should stress the necessity and urgency of reform in order to form a uniquely Chinese socialism. We must recognize that the purpose of reform is to build a stronger and more prosperous China. In delineating the guiding ideology, we should be systematic, consistent and cautious. We aim at having party members observe all ordinances and prohibitory regulations and become aware that the collective is more important than the individual.

One of the major objectives of party consolidation is to strengthen party character and discipline, which is also significant in expediting reform. During the second stage of party consolidation, we should pay special attention to newly developed erroneous practices and see to it that they are eliminated without interfering with reform.

4. We should implement the party Central Committee's directives on how work should be conducted in Yunnan and continue with the educational programs that aim at "thoroughly negating the two things." Cadres, particularly those who occupy leadership positions in organs whose status is above that of the county, must earnestly study and thoroughly and accurately comprehend the party Central Committee's directives so ideology may be unified. During the second stage of party consolidation, we must continue to eradicate "leftist" influence, negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" and factionalism and strengthen party character. Factionalism, which alienates cadres from one another, is the most damaging part of the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution." We must face this fact squarely and insist on implementing educational programs aimed at negating thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" and factionalism in order to eradicate them. In conducting these programs, we should offer guidance, assistance and support to party members. With the exception of the handful who refuse to reform, we should educate the majority of party members with positive examples by summarizing their experiences and enhancing their consciousness. Our goal is to eradicate factionalism, strengthen party character and distinguish right from wrong in order to unite all party members to initiate a new work phase. Our method is criticism and self-criticism, with an emphasis on the latter, because problem solving must rely on each individual.

5. Continue our examination of the "three types of people."

6. Strengthen the construction of the leading circles. Party consolidation should aim at building leading circles so that their members can be strong in party character, respectable and dedicated to the common cause. We should affirm our achievement in reforming various organizations and leading circles over the past few years. We should continue to educate those leaders who have met the requirements of the "four modernizations" and promote selectively outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who are talented and dedicated to the four modernizations to leadership positions. We should try to address the fact that many of our leaders are old, ill-educated and biased. Moreover, we must observe the directives of the party Central Committee and make sure that the new leaders are unified in their purposes and work with one another. We must deal in a decisive manner with those few who practice factionalism and transfer away from leadership or crucial positions those who committed serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." We should make sure that the "three types of people" and others who are anti-party and who may jeopardize the party's interests are not part of the leading circles. Those who have managed to occupy leadership positions in key organs must be expelled.

7. Strengthen leadership in order to accomplish the four objectives of party consolidation. Party committees of various levels should divide their operations into two parts--one focusing on economic matters, the other on party consolidation. Various regions, counties, ministries, committees, bureaus and enterprises should all form supervisory councils on party consolidation in order to strengthen leadership. Each party committee and leading party group must have a director whose full-time job is party consolidation work and who formulates policies and assigns people work so that party consolidation work does not interfere with routine operations.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING ISSUES OPINIONS ON LEGAL SYSTEM EDUCATION

SK070258 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The municipal CPC Committee group in charge of dissemination with regard to the legal system successfully put forward its opinions on further disseminating general legal knowledge at the second municipal meeting on democracy and the legal system today.

The opinions state: The time period for the entire country to basically popularize general legal knowledge is 5 years. Beijing, the capital, is provided with more favorable conditions in various fields. Its organs, schools, enterprises, institutions, urban neighborhoods, and rural areas should strive to universalize the knowledge in approximately 4 years. Those who should be educated with regard to this knowledge include all citizens under the age of 65 in urban areas and those under the age of 60 in rural areas. They will be taught using the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure, the Law of Civil Procedure, the Marriage Law, the Inheritance Law, the Law of Economic Contracts, the Law of Military Service, the Forest Law, various tax laws and Regulations on Public Security Administration and Punishment, as well as relevant local rules and regulations issued by the municipal CPC Committee and government.

When disseminating legal knowledge different requirements should be set for citizens of different occupations. Cadres, leading cadres in particular, should study more and better than others. After studying all knowledge with regard to the prescribed laws, all cadres should be organized to attend examinations. Those who pass the examinations will be given certificates, which will be taken as one of the bases for evaluating and using cadres in the future.

The opinions state: Schools should conscientiously attend to education on the legal system. Primary and middle schools should complete teaching of the stipulated textbook on the legal system and should ensure that 95 percent of their students pass the examinations on this subject. Beginning next year, enterprises and institutions should sponsor rotational political training for young workers to study the legal system, and 80 percent of them should pass the examinations.

The opinions also set forth specific requirements on education with regard to the legal system for other workers of enterprises and institutions, temporary workers, youths awaiting jobs, peasants, and urban residents.

The opinions urge departments concerned to attend to the work of disseminating general legal knowledge at pilot units and gain experience as soon as possible for carrying out the work comprehensively.

CSO: 4005/1416

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS SECOND-STAGE PARTY-RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

SK090554 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held a conference on the second-stage party rectification to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the meeting held by the Central Party rectification Guidance Commission to report the party rectification work of six provinces and regions.

In his speech, Jia Chunwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, stressed that we should penetratingly conduct the education on party spirit, strive to rectify the party style and promote the reform, and constantly deepen the second stage of party rectification.

The second stage of party rectification, which had begun last October among the organs at the county level, was conducted universally by February and March. At present, the focus of party rectification work has been shifted to the grass-roots units. Over the past few months, the municipality has given prominence to two issues in developing the second stage of party rectification. One is to penetratingly conduct the education on party spirit; and the other is to correct new unhealthy trends. In conducting the education on party spirit, all party rectification units have linked the education on party spirit with the reform, the correction of unhealthy trends, and the rectification of the professional guiding ideology. In conducting the education, these units have not only instructed party members with truthfulness, but also mobilized their initiative with affection. Leading comrades of many units have placed themselves in the midst of the education, and yielded very good results. At the same time, leading comrades of party and government organizations at all levels have conscientiously ferreted out and checked such malpractices as the party and government organs and cadres engaging in trade and running enterprises, the wanton issuance of bonuses and materials in violation of regulations, the random price increases, the acceptance of kickbacks, and the selling of unhealthy tabloids. They have yielded remarkable results in all these fields.

Having reviewed the achievements and experiences gained in the preceding stage of party rectification, Jia Chunwang pointed out: To constantly deepen the second stage of party rectification, we should pay attention to the work in the following four aspects in the future.

1. We should further straighten out the ideology guiding party rectification, actually strengthen the leadership, and firmly foster the most basic ideology of ensuring and promoting the reform with party rectification.

2. We should continually deepen the education on party spirit, and conduct the education throughout the whole process of party rectification. At present, in strengthening the sense of party members to uphold the socialist orientation, to always bear in mind and strive to fulfill the party's aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts under all circumstances, to strictly serve the party discipline, and to set an example in building the two civilizations.

3. We should strive to conduct rectification and correction simultaneously, do more solid deeds, and, in particular, make new breakthroughs in investigating and dealing with major and appalling cases.

4. We should continue to check and purify the party organizations, and strengthen the building of leading bodies.

CSO: 4005/1416

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PLA NEW LEADING BODY LEADS RECTIFICATION WORK

SK050746 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] After the formation of the new leading body of the Nei Monggol Military District, Commander Cai Ying and Political Commissar Liu Yiyuan have led work groups to go deep into various divisions and military subdistricts to grasp party rectification work and the reorganization of troops, thus vigorously promoting the preparatory work for the party rectification work of various division-level units and the reorganization of troops across the Nei Monggol Military District.

Leading comrades of the Nei Monggol Military District maintained that party rectification work has developed soundly and successfully among various units at the division level. While inspecting the Jirem Military subdistrict, Political Commissar Liu Yiyuan pointed out that at present we should correctly handle and understand the relationship between party rectification and the reorganization of troops.

Through holding forums and heart-to-heart talks, leading comrades of the Nei Monggol Military District have found that the overwhelming majority of cadres can correctly handle the streamlined administration and reorganization of troops. Whenever Comrade Cai Ying comes to a different unit, he has repeatedly stressed: Cutting down the number of servicemen by 1 million is another major transformation of our army in the history of army building. All the servicemen will be involved in this transformation. Some cadres will be exchanged, some will retire, many will be transferred to do civilian work, and some will be arranged to leave their posts for further study. This is the need of the overall situation as well as the need of the construction of army ranks. All comrades should correctly treat and unreservedly submit themselves to the organizational distribution, and should be fully prepared to stand the test of this major transformation. Comrade Cai Ying said: Although a cadre has been dismissed from his military post, he is still a cadre of our party. Therefore he will be treated equally without discrimination by organizations and will be properly resettled. In resettlement, all cadres should be ideologically prepared to serve the difficult areas, and happily submit themselves to the organizational decisions.

Cai Ying, Liu Yiyuan, and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Fenglin have respectively held talks with 88 leading cadres at or above the department level at various divisions and subdistricts. During the talks, leading comrades have encouraged cadres to keep their mind on party rectification, to strengthen the internal unity of their organs, to correctly treat their promotions, retirement, or transfer, to conscientiously grasp the construction of grassroots units, and to strive to guard against accident. Fang Chenghai, deputy commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, Ha Si, chief of staff, Shi Zhigao, director of the Political Department, and Guo Fei, director of the Logistics Department, have respectively led work groups to go deep into the grassroots units to inspect the enforcement of discipline. When they have discovered violations of discipline, they have checked them through conducting education in a timely manner and have helped some units formulate measures to guard against violations of discipline.

CSO: 4005/1416

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

SK070830 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Efforts Should Be Made To Strictly Manage the Party in Order To Successfully Correct the Party Style"]

[Text] The recent regional meeting on exchanging experiences gained in correcting party style represents a review in the region's work in straightening out party style. The experience gained by the 70 advanced units that were commended at the meeting had shown that in correcting party style, it is imperative to manage the party strictly and to have the leadership set examples in the work.

Over the past few years, various localities throughout the region have gained much experiences in correcting the party style. The most fundamental of these experiences is to enhance the sense of party spirit, to do a good job in consolidating leading bodies, and to build the two civilizations simultaneously. However, some localities and units have only indulged in formalism and done work superficially in correcting party style. Some party members and party-member cadres have turned a blind eye to party discipline and state law and have made a fortune illegally by using public office for private gain, thereby losing the deserved character of Communist Party members. All this has brought an evil influence to the party's work.

In order to ensure smooth progress in conducting reforms and to achieve an obvious turn for the better in party style, we must manage the party strictly in the fields of politics, ideology, organizational discipline, and workstyle. We should teach the broad masses of party members to uphold the correct stand and direction and to firmly bear in their mind the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly.

In managing the party strictly, it is imperative to succeed in establishing regulations for party members to follow and to investigate well those who have violated regulations. Party members who are not qualified and have committed serious mistakes should be dealt with strictly. Those who deserve to be punished or criticized should be punished or criticized in a timely manner. All unlawful elements inside the party who are endangering the party and socialism should be resolutely dismissed from the party.

The key to managing the party strictly lies in setting strict demands on the leading cadres at all levels, particularly on cadres at or above the county level. Whether they have set examples in abiding by party discipline will directly affect the party's prestige taking root in the people's hearts. Facts have shown that discipline will lose its convincingness among the party members and the masses as soon as it loses its authoritativeness among the leading cadres. Therefore, the malpractice committed by leading cadres, such as seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and seriously indulging in bureaucracy, particularly the major and serious cases, must be thoroughly investigated and strictly dealt with by eliminating various obstacles. Some cases should be dealt with openly in order to reach the goal of clarifying facts and redressing mishandled cases.

The party's leading cadres at all levels throughout the region and the broad masses of party members should attach high importance to the work of correcting party style. A good job should be done in vigorously grasping the work of correcting party style in a down-to-earth manner by having the leadership take the lead in the work, the entire party joining in the work, the discipline inspection departments exerting all-out efforts in the work, and having the department concerned making concerted efforts in the work.

CSO: 4005/1416

NORTH REGION

REPORT ON COOPERATIVE MONGOLIAN STUDIES WORK

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 85 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Yuan Dan [0337 0030]: "Eight Provinces and Autonomous Regions Have Achieved Marked Results During the Past Decade in Cooperative Mongolian Studies Work; They Have Cooperated Well, Developed Intelligence and Progressed Together"]

[Text] Small, cooperative Mongolian studies work groups have been set up in eight provinces and autonomous regions during the past decade. They have brought order out of chaos, eliminated the pernicious influences of the "gang of four" in the area of Mongolian studies work and achieved marked results in the areas of promoting study among the masses of Mongolian nationality people in the cooperative region and using and developing the Mongolian language and literature.

China has 3.44 million people of the Mongolian nationality who live in provinces and autonomous regions such as Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Xinjian, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Qinghai and Gansu who constitute over 96 percent of the Mongolian nationality population throughout the country. All publicity of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and all of the party's principles and policies and dissemination of scientific educational knowledge among the Mongolian nationality masses in these areas must use the Mongolian spoken and written language. In developing nationality education and culture and academic research in these areas, there is much common ground which must be coordinated and developed together.

During the past decade, over 280 kinds of Mongolian-language teaching materials and over 80 kinds of extracurricular reading materials totaling over 240,000 books in the area of nationality education have been provided each year by Inner Mongolia to the cooperative region. Inner Mongolia has set up a Mongolian-language instruction system and relevant specialized schools of higher learning and, since 1977, has enrolled 615 students in the cooperative provinces and autonomous regions and trained 210 intermediate level teacher-training school teachers. The eight-province cooperative office has selected many teachers and Mongolian studies workers from Inner Mongolia to go to work in the relevant provinces and autonomous regions. In the area of nationality culture, 5 Inner Mongolian publishing houses have distributed over 100 kinds, or nearly 200,000 copies, a year of all types of books to the cooperative

provinces and autonomous regions, and Inner Mongolian publishing houses have given priority to selecting and using works from the fraternal provinces and autonomous regions. They have met the needs of all the cooperative provinces and autonomous regions for such things as Mongolian-language films, television shows, songs, plays and nationality dances. In addition, approximately one-quarter of Inner Mongolian art school students are being trained for the fraternal provinces and autonomous regions; relevant Inner Mongolian news units have also trained a group of Mongolian-language editors, reporters, announcers, typists and word processor operators, in the past few years for the cooperative provinces and autonomous regions. In order to unify the Mongolian written language, the Xinjiang people's government decided that Xianjiang's Mongolian nationality will gradually change from using the Tuote written Mongolian language to using the traditional Mongolian written language, and has begun to popularize it since 1982. Inner Mongolia has assigned people to help solve related technical popularization problems.

The decade of practice has proved that cooperative Mongolian studies work is an effective way to develop intelligence among the Mongolian nationality masses. During the second 10 days of January 1985, leading Central Committee comrades such as PRC Vice President Ulanhu and Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088], director of the Central Committee United Front Work Department and minister in charge of the State Council State Nationalities Affairs Commission, received leading members of the eight cooperative provinces and autonomous regions in Beijing, fully confirmed the past decade of achievements in their work, pointed out future work directions and encouraged them all to continue to do a good job of cooperative work in order to enable Mongolian studies to serve China's four modernizations better.

12267

CSO: 4005/1131

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Article by staff reports Yang Guangtian [2799 1639 3944] and Wang Junwen [3769 0193 2429]: "Yangquan's No 1 High School Puts 'Principal Responsibility System' into Effect; Secretary, Principal Each Attend to Their Own Duties and Education Reform Progresses Steadily"]

[Text] Since the city of Yangquan's No 1 High School put the principal responsibility system into effect, its secretary and principal have each attended to their own duties, supported each other and promoted education reform.

The city of Yangquan's No 1 High School is one of Shanxi Province's reform experiment schools. Since it put the principal responsibility system into effect in 1984, the work has been clearly divided, with the principal being responsible for the school's teaching and administrative work and having the authority to hire and fire personnel, handle finances, make education reform decisions and recruit students; the secretary is responsible for the school's overall implementation of the party's educational principles and for stressing ideological and political work and party building. Because the work has been divided, each attends to his own duties and supports the other. Before the principal puts teaching plans into effect, reforms plans or makes major school decisions, he exchanges views with the secretary, makes decisions at the school's general party branch or educational administration meetings and then puts them into effect; the general party branch then actively cooperates, gives guarantees and supervises actions. Principal Zhao Caichang [6392 1752 2490] has led the masses of teachers to implement bold reforms, put into effect a post responsibility system for a fixed number of groups and staff members and a fixed volume of work in all of the school's offices and departments and specifically formulated rules and regulations such as detailed responsibility rules, reward and penalty regulations and examination and criticism methods for all teaching links and classes and grades work. He has put post subsidy and scholarship systems into effect and abolished the "class seating system" and the "marking system" which hampered teacher initiative. In the first year of junior high school Chinese-language teaching, he has tried an advanced "six-lesson type educational method," opened up a second classroom for students and enabled a new and developed-in-depth situation to appear in the school's educational reform.

The general party branch has also solved the teachers' "difficulties in being admitted to the party." Since 1984, it has recruited 7 outstanding teacher party members and solved housing problems for 26 teachers and the problems of husbands and wives living apart and of jobs not being suited to special training for 73 teaching and administrative staff members. The school has also improved the cafeteria management and solved the eating difficulties of some tens of teaching staff members and workers who live outside of the school. Service facilities have been improved, enabling teachers to bathe and get haircuts without leaving the school. The school's vehicles have also specially carried coal, soil, vegetables and fruit for teachers and eliminated their problems.

12267

CSO: 4005/1133

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE FOR RETIRED CADRES, DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS HELD

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 85 p 1

[Text] The provincial conference on work on arrangements for retired and demobilized army cadres and demobilized soldiers, which lasted 4 days, concluded today. Responsible comrades from the provincial government, the provincial military region, various cities, various military subareas and the relevant departments under provincial jurisdiction attended the conference. Li Feng [2621 6912], a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and Vice Governor, and Liu Changxing [0491 7022 5281], Deputy Commander of the Hebei Military District, gave separate speeches.

The conference transmitted and acted in the spirit of the all-China conference on arrangements work, summed up the investigation of Hebei's own arrangements work, assigned responsibility for arrangements work for demobilized and retired army cadres and studied the problem of reform in arrangements work for demobilized soldiers.

In his speech, Liu Changxing pointed out that stepping up the pace of arrangements work for demobilized or retired army cadres is a top priority task in attaining an army that is younger and more combat-worthy and to built up the ranks of the army and raise the troops' combat effectiveness. We must have a sense of urgency, adopt vigorous measures, create the conditions and speed the progress of arrangements. Demobilized and retired army cadres who return to their localities should take the situation as a whole into consideration, subordinate themselves to the overall situation, carry on and develop the revolutionary tradition, cherish their own good name and willingly submit to the organization's arrangements.

In his speech, Li Feng stressed that arrangements work for demobilized and retired army cadres should be done well and that it is a common political responsibility of the party, the armed forces and the nation's people. Government and relevant departments at every level should have respect for demobilized and retired army cadres politically, have concern for their study and make allowances for them in their living situation. They should work conscientiously on their medical treatment and properly resolve their problems with moving family members, work arrangements for children and school enrollments and transfers for children. Li Feng asked that party committees and government at all levels earnestly strengthen their leadership

in arrangements work, really make arrangements work for demobilized and retired army cadres and demobilized soldiers an important item on the agenda, implement a leadership responsibility system and set up or strengthen arrangements work groups. All relevant departments should make responsibilities and tasks clear, work in close cooperation, support each other, handle and manage things together, do painstaking and solid work and obtain substantial results. Li Feng also stressed that the policy of preferential treatment should be conscientiously carried out.

12534

CSO: 4005/1300

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CRACKS DOWN ON PORNOGRAPHY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The "Circular on Questions Concerning the Prohibition of Pornography" issued by the Hebei People's Government on 3 June requires that every prefectural administrative office, every city and county people's government and all departments of the provincial government produce solid results in their antipornography work within the immediate future.

The circular states that, 1. In anti-pornography work, departments such as public security, culture, education, radio and television, industry and commerce administration and customs should, under the unified leadership of the local people's government and based on their respective allotted tasks, adopt specific measures, fulfill their own responsibilities, cooperate closely and organize implementation.

2. It is the responsibility of the public security departments to investigate and deal with the smuggling, manufacture (including duplication), peddling and organized dissemination of pornography. Those activities that are illegal should be swiftly and severely brought to justice by the judicial organs, in accordance with the law. Those that are not illegal should receive disciplinary sanction or economic sanctions from the departments responsible, in accord with the circumstances. Pornography seized by any department, including videotapes, tape recording, movies, telefims, slides, pictures, books, periodicals or manuscripts that graphically depict actions or flagrantly publicize pornographic imagery, toys and articles imprinted with this type of image, as well as aphrodisiacs and pornographic accoutrements, must all be registered with the local public security department, which will then send it to the provincial Public Security Bureau for collection and disposal. There is no excuse for any other unit or individual to keep, spread or handle this.

3. Industry and commerce administration departments should strengthen their control on the market and any pornography that appears on the market, especially pornographic videos, should be strictly prohibited.

4. Radio and television departments should strictly check the publication of tape recording and programs broadcast on radio and television. Beginning now, they should carry out a rectification among film projection teams who show videos on a commercial basis, carry out education on observing the law

and discipline and on professional ethics among the projectionists, sort through all of their videos (including those not shown publicly) and prohibit the showing of videos with pornographic or other harmful content.

5. Party, government and armed forces organizations, people's collectives and enterprise units that hold videos should immediately examine them and a written report of the review should be put on file with the local radio and television department. The unit leaders will be held responsible for pornographic videos that are concealed and not reported or dealt with.

6. Culture department's should strengthen their control over commercial projection teams and outlets in movie houses, theaters (or stages), cultural palaces, clubs, public art galleries, cultural centers and cultural department enterprise units, strictly check on them and prohibit the dissemination and unchecked spread of pornography.

7. Education departments should pay particular attention to protecting the physical and emotional health of students and educate the broad mass of youngsters not to look at videos, telefims, movies or reading materials with pornographic content. At the same time, they should provide them with more beneficial, healthy recreational activities and guide them in growing up to be sound adults.

8. The tasks of sorting out pornographic tape recordings is the responsibility of the provincial Radio and Television Department. The pornographic tapes that must be culled out should be sent by the relevant departments to the provincial Radio and Television Department office for the control of tape recording, where they will be reviewed by the provincial pornographic tape recording review leading group or an authorized review organization, who will issue an appraisal statement with legal effect.

9. In cracking down on pornography, ideology should be taken seriously, measures should be vigorous and policy limits should be strictly observed. In cases of uncertainty, immediately ask for instructions from the department responsible and do not take any hasty action.

10. Cracking down on pornography is a long-term task and it cannot be off and on, but must be dealt with steadily. People's governments at the county level and above should supervise the implementation of investigation and prohibition measures, facilitate cooperative work between departments and promptly investigate and resolve any fairly serious problems.

All prefectural administrative offices and city governments under provincial jurisdiction must write a special report on the state of their anti-pornography work for the provincial government before 10 July of this year, with a copy of the report to go to the provincial Radio and Television Department.

12534
CSO: 4005/1300

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

'PHARMACEUTICAL LAW' IMPLEMENTED--The PRC Pharmaceutical Administration Law will be officially put into force beginning 1 July 1985. All areas throughout the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region are now generally launching publicity campaigns for the "Pharmaceutical Law," organizing pharmaceutical inspectors to go deep into pharmaceutical factories, medical companies and hospital pharmaceutical preparation laboratories to inspect pharmaceutical quality and doing a good job of the work of issuing the "three certificates." Since the Regional Pharmaceutical Administration Conference, all areas have used many methods to publicize widely the major significance and the basic contents of the "Pharmaceutical Law" and have organized staff members and workers in all pharmaceutical factories, pharmaceutical administration units and medical treatment organizations to study them conscientiously. The city of Chifeng has set up a temporary office to issue the "three certificates," has organized its personnel to divide up the work of going deep into pharmaceutical factories, pharmaceutical administration units and hospital pharmaceutical preparation laboratories to inspect the production, administration and quality of pharmaceuticals and has designated May 1985 as the "Pharmaceutical Law" publicity month. The Baotou, Hohhot and Jining areas have used many methods such as holding "Pharmaceutical Law" exhibitions and broadcasting video recordings in order to launch wide publicity campaigns. In order to solve the problem of a widespread shortage of pharmaceuticals technicians in pharmaceutical administration units, Hohhot, Baotou and the Xilin Gol League have held, respectively, study classes, medical administration work key-element training classes and pharmaceutical administrator training classes. All areas are now classifying the responsibilities of inspecting and checking before acceptance, striving to issue the "three certificates" before "1 July" to pharmaceutical production and administration units and hospital pharmaceutical preparation laboratories which meet the qualifications and laying a good foundation to implement fully the "Pharmaceutical Law." [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 85 p 1] 12267

YOUNG CADRES TO GRASS-ROOTS--The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Public Security Department party organization has recently selected 21 young cadres from all offices of the department organs to go to grass-roots public security units in the cities of Hohhot and Baotou for probationary training. The average age of the 21 comrades who have been selected for grass-roots training this time is 27.7 years; 9 of them have a college education and 7 have a technical high school education. During the probationary training period, these

comrades' work will be subject to grass-roots unit leadership and they will only have organizational links with the department for previous unavoidable duties. Their wages and welfare benefits will still come from the public security department during the 1- to 2-year probationary period. The department political office will make routine checks, the probationary comrades will make routine reports on their work to their former units, and when the probation period is finished, each person will write a findings report. The cadres who have gone down to the grass-roots this time constitute approximately 5 percent of all department organ cadres and police. The autonomous region public security department party organization has decided that in the future, department organs must regularly send approximately 10 percent of their cadres and police for grass-roots training. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 1] 12267

HIGH TARGET CAUSES ACCIDENT--The jointly managed Po Village Coal Mine in the town of Gaodu in Shanxi Province's city of Jincheng blindly pursued a high production target and neglected safety, and a cave-in occurred on 27 April 1985 which caused a major disaster and a fatal accident in which four people died. The jointly managed Po Village Coal Mine in the town of Gaodu is a small coal mine with an annual output of 50,000 tons of raw coal; in 1984, it produced 56,000 tons of raw coal and turned over 260,000 yuan in profits to the state. At the beginning of 1985, the village committee association suggested quadrupling its output and asked that it turn over 1 million yuan in profits to the state for the year. In order to fulfill this high target, it would have to have an annual output of 150,000-180,000 tons of raw coal, which would far exceed this mine's production capacity. Since the figure was too high, no one dared to contract for it and the mine only began production with some difficulty at the end of March. But like a large stone, this high target created a heavy pressure on the mine leaders' heads. They had to allow workers to take risks in their work and extend the pit's operating time from 8 hours to 12 hours, with 2 shifts a day working a continuous 24 hour day. In order to fulfill the high target, the coal miners worked in the pit indiscriminately and without regard for safety and the accident thus occurred. The concerned departments have conscientiously investigated and dealt with the causes of this serious accident. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 1] 12267

DOCUMENTS, MEETINGS HELD EXCESSIVE--During the first quarter of 1985, the district party committee office for the northern suburbs of Taiyuan has received from higher and lower levels 390 documents containing approximately 1,138,000 words. With the exception of holidays, district party committee leaders have had to read an average of 5.3 documents containing over 15,000 words a day. Based on being able to read 5,000 words an hour, this task has required 3 hours a day. During the first quarter, the district party committee secretary attended meetings for 41 days and the district chief for 40 days, or approximately 55 percent of their working days. The subordinate comrades have been quite vexed with this situation of too many documents and meetings and hope that leaders at all levels will conscientiously change it. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1] 12267

XING CHONGZHI FORUM--Gao Zhanxiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Education on Ideals and Discipline Is the Main Subject of the Current Ideological Education" at the provincial ideological and political work forum on the morning of 29 August. Attending the forum were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, Xie Feng, Li Feng, Ye Liansong, and Liu Ronghui. Group discussions were held in the afternoon on the issues of how to strengthen the leadership over ideological and political work and how to achieve the education on ideals and discipline. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 85 p 1]

ZHAO SHULI LITERATURE AWARDS--Twenty-three May 1985 was the 43d anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Literature and Art Forum" and the Shanxi chapter of the Chinese People's Writers Consultative Conference held a congress in the city of Taiyuan to give the first Zhao Shuli literature awards. Provincial party committee and Taiyuan municipal party committee responsible comrades Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501], Wang Jiangong [3769 1696 0501], Zhang Changzhen [1728 7022 3791] and Wang Maolin [3769 5399 2651] attended the congress and extended their congratulations. Comrade Wang Kewen [3769 0344 2429] spoke for the provincial party committee and discussed problems such as unifying ideology and understanding, strengthening unity and correcting professional guiding ideology with writers and artists attending the congress. The congress gave certificates and awards to outstanding writers and also to certain outstanding editors and old comrades who have been engaged in editorial work for many years. On 27 May 1985, the Shanxi Literary and Art Circles Federation and the Shanxi Cultural Department also held a joint meeting to commemorate the 43d anniversary of the "Talks." Provincial Literary and Art Circles Federation party organization secretary Li Shuwei [2621 2631 3634] chaired the meeting and responsible comrades from the provincial party committee propaganda department and the provincial cultural department relayed this year's major instructions on literary and art work from leading Central Committee comrades. Through studying relevant Central Committee documents, the comrades who attended the two meetings held by the Shanxi chapter of the Chinese people's Writers Consultative Conference, the provincial literary and art circles federation and the provincial cultural department further clarified the responsibilities of writers and artists of the new period, determined to carry forward good revolutionary literature and art traditions and contributed to building the socialist spiritual civilization and vigorously developing Shanxi's literature and art. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 1] 12267

QU XIAO'S REPORTS PUBLICIZED--The Shanxi provincial CPC committee propaganda and organization departments sent out a notice on 3 May 1985 requiring that the masses of party members and cadres throughout Shanxi listen to and watch tapes and films of Comrade Qu Xiao's [2575 0876] reports. Comrade Qu Xiao is vice president of the Yingkou Municipal Teachers College in Liaoning Province and he gave several reports in Taiyuan during the last 10 days of April 1985. He used his past 20-odd years of rough life experiences, his unswerving belief in communism, his boundless love for the party and the people and his

magnanimous mind to move deeply everyone's hearts. From his life, we can see what kind of ideals and beliefs a Communist Party member should have and how a person should deal with his work and life, the relations between him and his comrades and his marriage, family and children. The notice requires that party committee propaganda and organization departments at all levels cooperate closely, strengthen leadership and organize conscientiously. Prefectures, cities and counties which have radio and television equipment can broadcast the reports directly and also play tapes and show films of them in unit organizations. Those without radio or television equipment can organize party members to study the excerpts of Comrade Qu Xiao's reports which were published in SHANXI RIBAO on 25 and 26 April 1985 and must organize party members to reorganize their lives conscientiously and conduct discussions and comparative inspections. We must fully use Comrade Qu Xiao's example and his idealistic, ethical, cultured and disciplines teachings to continue to guide party members, cadres and the masses thoroughly. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 1] 12267

SHANXI WOMEN'S NEWSPAPER STARTED--Shanxi Province's own women's newspaper, SHANXI FUNU BAO, has officially started publication in Taiyuan. The principal aims of SHANXI FUNU BAO are: to uphold the principle of combining a distinctive party spirit with special women's characteristics and publicize the party's line, principles and policies and the principles and responsibilities of women's work; to publicize the enterprising and constantly strengthening reform spirit of the masses of women; to improve the quality of the scientific education of the masses of women; to take a clear-cut stand in safeguarding the legal rights and interests of women and children; to guide the masses of women in correctly handling marriage, love and family relationships; to establish a new type of socialist lifestyle; and to publicize scientific parturition knowledge, foster the healthy growth of children and exchange the distinctive experiences of women's work. Comrades Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6389], chairwoman of the CPPCC, and Kang Keqing [1660 0344 3237], executive committee chairwoman of the All-China Women's Federation, gave the dedication for the start of publication of SHANXI FUNU BAO. Comrade Yingchao's dedication was: be realistic, distinct, original and forceful. Comrade Kang Keqing's dedication was: speak for and serve women. Shanxi provincial CPC committee secretary Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501] wrote an article of congratulation for the start of publication of SHANXI FUNU BAO. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1] 12267

UNHEALTHY TABLOID WRITINGS CRITICIZED--The reason why the evil trend of unhealthy tabloids has been able to become prevalent is, of course, that people publish, distribute and sell them, but the basic link is that people "begin to act as figures" in writing for them. Thus, a drastic plan to curb the unhealthy tendency is to stress banning the writings. The people's writers are the engineers of mankind's souls. Although they offer their works for sale in the form of commodities through receiving the author's remuneration and use this income as their source of living expenses, yet what they should be preoccupied with when writing are to fulfill their responsibilities, make

contributions to society and use lofty ideals to edify and mould men's souls, not make money. Moreover, the value of an outstanding work cannot be repaid even with the highest remuneration. Therefore, society pays for it with respect, which cannot be bought with money. Presumably, the writers of unhealthy tabloids are also able to understand this truth. Since some of the writers of unhealthy tabloids are gifted young people who have temporarily gone astray, and since a socialist society has broad fields for developing their ability and wisdom, how have they become involved in this kind of harmful and mistaken business? They should be told of the cardinal principles of righteousness and that they can realize their errors and mend their ways. Others are people whose minds are filled with things from the old society, but faced with widespread public opinion and a severe law and discipline, it is believed that they will also be able to turn over new leaves. Of course, there may also be a few people who are blinded by greed and refuse to listen to admonishments, so what harm would there be in demonstrating our legal power to these creators of spiritual narcotics! [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1] 12267

ZHIFU SINGS ANTI-JAPANESE SONGS--On the morning of 14 August, more than 3,000 staff and workers, armed policemen, commanders and fighters of PLA units, and young pioneers sang heartily at the No 1 Workers' Cultural Palace to ceremoniously mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against Japan and the antifascist war. Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, joined the masses in singing anti-Japanese songs. Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and director of the propaganda department, delivered a speech at the singing gathering. As the people in five square formations went around singing the song "unity is strength," the singing gathering reached a climax. As of the song was sung continuously, the masses were full of enthusiasm for being united in conducting the four modernizations. The singing gathering was jointly convened by the municipal Advisory Commission, the veteran cadres' bureau under the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Trade Union Council, the municipal CYL Committee, the cultural bureau, Tianjin People's Broadcasting Station, Tianjin TV Station, and Tianjin branch of Chinese Musicians Association [Excerpts] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 1]

HEBEI PEOPLE'S STANDING COMMITTEE--After accomplishing all items on the agenda, the 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded in Shijiazhuang City on the afternoon of 25 August. Over the past few years, all members participating in the meeting discussed and examined relevant regulations and policy decisions. At the closing ceremony, the members participating in the meeting unanimously adopted "Shijiazhuang City regulations on managing trade fairs," and the namelists of relevant personnel appointment and removal. Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Attending the closing ceremony were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Wu Qingcheng, Yue Zongtai, Zhang Zhenchuan, Liu Ying, Zhang Kerang, and Wang Youhui. Attending the closing ceremony as observers were Wang Zuwu, vice governor of the province; Zhang Pingdong, president of the provincial higher people's court; Liu Zhiqi, chief procurator of the provincial People's procuratorate; Li Yinglin, vice chairman of the Shijiazhuang City People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of the organ of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and relevant departments under the provincial government. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 85 p 1]

NORTHEAST REGION

LI DESHENG VISITS FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS

SK301144 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 August, the provincial CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting to mobilize the people across the province to concentrate their efforts on combating flood and dealing with emergencies, to support the disaster-stricken areas, and to minimize the losses caused by flooding.

During this flooding season, our province has been suffering from frequent rainstorms, strong winds, and hailstorms. Large tracts of farmland in some areas of the eastern, southern, and northern parts of Liaoning Province were flooded, and some village houses were damaged. Many sections of railways and highways were damaged by floods, and some communications services were interrupted. Some urban and rural factories were forced to suspend production, and great losses were incurred in terms of human lives and property of the people. After the disasters, Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Comrade Hu Keshi, member of the NPC Standing Committee, who were attending a meeting in Dandong City, went deeply to the disaster-stricken areas to visit the masses and to encourage the victims to exert all-out efforts to combat disasters and to carry out production through their own efforts. The cadres and the masses were greatly inspired. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, as well as leading comrades of the various cities and counties and the relevant departments, also went to the forefront to lead the broad masses of cadres and the people to combat floods, to deal with emergencies, to arrange for the livelihood of the people, and to help them resolve difficulties. The PLA units stationed in Liaoning have promoted the spirit of "fearing neither hardships nor death," fought together with the local cadres and masses round the clock, and made great contributions in this regard.

According to the analyses of the relevant departments, at present, our province's main flooding season has not yet passed. Antiflood and rescue work is still being vigorously carried out along the main course of the Liao He. Affected by typhoon No. 8, our province's Dandong, Dalian, and Benxi will experience torrential rains. These localities have already made good preparations for meeting the floods head-on.

To this end, the provincial CPC Committee and government called on all the people in the province to consider the antiflood and rescue work as their

top-priority tasks. Leading cadres at all levels and the Communist Party members should work on the forefront to lead the people of the disaster-stricken areas to carry out production through self-reliance and to rebuild their homes.

The Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC Committee pointed out that as long as the cadres and masses of the province unite as one, and the army and people work with concerted efforts, we will surely win a complete victory in the antiflood and rescue work.

CSO: 4005/1380

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING SENDS COMFORT GROUP TO DISASTER-STRICKEN AREAS

SK030355 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and Government have decided to send a 60-member comfort group to the disaster-stricken areas to express sympathy and solicitude for the flood victims of various nationalities, for the broad masses of cadres and the people who are participating in the antiflood work, and for the PLA commanders and fighters. The comfort group is headed by Dai Suli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. He gave a report at a mobilization meeting held by the comfort group this morning. He introduced to the comfort group members of the province's disastrous situation, the heroic and indomitable spirit of the broad masses of cadres and the people of the province in the face of serious disasters, and the great contributions of the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in our province in the course of combating floods and dealing with emergencies.

The comfort group will bring the kind of concerns of the provincial CPC Committee and Government as well as of all the people of the province to the people of the disaster-stricken areas in an effort to further heighten their fighting spirit of the people in the disaster-stricken areas, and to encourage them to display the spirit of unity, mutual cooperation, and regeneration through their own efforts, to overcome difficulties, and to rebuild their homes. In addition, through inspection and sending regards to the people, the comfort group will note down the reality in the disaster-stricken areas and help them solve practical problems.

Comrades Xu Shaofu, Wang Guangzhong, Wang Julu, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Zhiyuan, Cui Ronghan, Zuo Kun, and Yue Weichun are deputy heads of the comfort group. This comfort group, which is divided into five sub-groups, will leave tomorrow morning for the disaster-stricken areas in Shenyang, Tieling, Dalian, Anshan, Liaoyang, Benxi, Dandong, Yingkou, and Panjin.

CSO: 4005/1380

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

WPK OFFICIAL MEETS CPC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--Hwang Chang-yop secretary of the Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee, met here today with a delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee led by Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City party committee. Extending a warm welcome to the delegation, Hwang Chang-yop said: Extraordinarily good relations exist between the two parties and peoples of our two countries. Since Liaoning Province is a neighbor of Korea, our relations are even closer. He praised Liaoning's industry for playing an important role in China's socialist construction. Li Changchun said: Liaoning Province and Korea's North Pyongan Province are separated by a river. The people of the two provinces have frequently exchanged visits with and learned from and supported each other. He pledged to continue to promote the friendship between the peoples of the two provinces. The delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee arrived in Korea on 20 August at the invitation of the North Pyongan Provincial WPK Committee. [By Gao Haorong] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1819 GMT 24 Aug 85 OW]

HEILONGJIANG PARTY RECRUITMENT--Party organizations at all levels in Heilongjiang Province have paid attention to recruiting party members from among primary and middle school teachers. This year 3,800 primary and middle school teachers have joined party organizations. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Aug 85 SK]

YUGOSLAV FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--On the evening of 27 August, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, met with the Vojvodina autonomous provincial friendship delegation from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by chairman (Ri Wan Ma Lai Li) and his company at the Nanhu Guest House. During the reception, Comrade Gao Di said: After the successive bumper harvests in the past, our province has been suffering from natural disasters this year. However, under the leadership of the party, the people of our province will surely overcome the natural disasters. Then, Comrade Gao Di held sincere and friendly talks with chairman (Ri Wan Ma Lai Li), and answered the questions raised by the chairman. Comrade Gao Di said: In the socialist construction, we have studied the beneficial experience of Yugoslavia's socialist construction. Our province's current task is to further implement the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ease policy restrictions, invigorate the economy, open the province to the outside world, establish friendly relations with all countries, import technology, and strengthen our province's economic construction. He also said: The prospects for

cooperation between our two provinces are bright. Also present at the reception were Liu Shulin, vice governor; Bi Kebin, director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and (Wang Yaolin), deputy secretary general of the provincial government. After the reception, Comrade Gao Di hosted a banquet in honor of the distinguished guests from Yugoslavia. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Aug 85 SK]

LIAONING SETS NEW RECORD--This year, our province's investment in improving the teaching facilities of ordinary schools exceeded 100 million yuan, creating a new record. According to recent statistics of pertinent departments, total investment in the capital construction of ordinary schools of our province reached 100.121 million yuan. Of that sum, state investment was 20.935 million yuan; the province's subsidiary investment was 12.002 million yuan, despite its financial difficulty; and the investment raised by various city and county education units was 67.184 million yuan, accounting for 67.1 percent of the total. The total investment was a 230-percent increase over that of 1960 which marked the highest investment before the "Cultural Revolution," and was a 44.5-percent increase over that of 1984 which marked the highest investment after the "Cultural Revolution." The investment will be used mainly by educational institutes, secondary teacher training schools, county and district teachers' advanced study schools, and middle and primary schools to build school buildings and houses for teachers. The total floor space will reach some 610,000 square meters. Investment in construction of school buildings will amount to 66.9 percent, and investment in building houses for teachers and workers will amount to 33.1 percent. The investment will effectively improve the teaching facilities of ordinary schools and solve the housing problems of some teachers. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1 SK]

FLOOD SITUATION IN PANJIN INSPECTED--The warning signs of the fourth flood peak on the Liao He appeared on the Panshan dikes today. Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Quan Shuren, governor of the provincial government; and some leading comrades of the central committee personally inspected the flood prevention dikes. The success or failure of the Panjin security station directly hinges on whether or not the fourth flood peak of the Liao He can pass through Panjin smoothly. In order to conquer the fourth flood peak, Governor Quan Shuren, who is directing the flood-fighting and emergency work in Panjin, walked for more than 20 li to inspect the (Laohu) embankment on the western side of the Liao He chemical fertilizer plant. Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, paid a special visit to Panjin from Fuxin by car. As soon as he got out of the car he walked to inspect the dangerous ditches and sections. So far, the broad masses of cadres in Panjin City and more than 10,000 PLA armymen are attentively watching the water situations. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Aug 85 SK]

EMERGENCY MEETING ON COMBATING FLOOD--This afternoon, Governor Quan Shuren convened an emergency meeting on combating the fourth flood peak at Panjin City. Feng Yousong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and an expert of water resources, reported the flooding situation to responsible persons of the headquarters of the various antiflood battle zone forefronts and of various work groups. He said: The fourth flood peak of

Liao He is now passing through Panjin City. The rate of flow of this flood peak is about 2,000 cubic meters per second and the water level is stable at about 6 meters. The present rate of flow is higher than those of the past three flood peaks. We should clearly understand the situation and should not slacken our efforts. After affirming the previous stage of antiflood achievements, Governor Quan Shuren pointed out: At present many cadres and the masses have the idea of slackening vigilance. Some people have even retreated from the dikes. Such way of doing things is very dangerous. He said: At present, Panjin City is still being beset by floodwaters and is still in a peak period. Governor Quan Shuren emphatically pointed out: From now on, no cadres or persons are permitted to retreat from their posts unless they are ordered by the headquarters. No person is permitted to withdraw vehicles and materials for antiflood work unless they receive an order from the headquarters. The antiflood ranks on the forefront should not be weakened but should be strengthened. The various tasks assigned by the headquarters should only be overfulfilled ahead of schedule and should not be defaulted. It is necessary to realistically mobilize the cadres and the masses to win a final victory in the antiflood struggle. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Sep 85 SK]

ANTI-FLOOD WORK INSPECTED--On 16 August, at a crucial juncture when more than 100 thousand army men and civilians were fighting floods in the lower reaches of the Liao He, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, arrived at the anti-flood forefront of Liaozhong and Taian Counties to inspect the dangerous sections of the river and extended regards to persons participating in the emergency rescue work. On the morning of 16 August, Li Guixian first inspected the Liaozhong County section of the Liao He. That same afternoon, accompanied by Guo Jun, deputy secretary of the Anshan City CPC Committee, and Cao Zhenjun, secretary of the Taian County CPC Committee, he travelled along the Liao He Grand Diike from Xifo to Jujia, a total of 50 km. He inspected, in particular, four dangerous projects and sections. At 1630, when the flood peak was passing through the wasteland section of Jujia town, Li Guixian arrived there to observe the PLA commanders and fighters who were transporting earth to reinforce the Grand Diike. He urged the local government to take good care of the livelihood of the PLA soldiers. Taian County pulled down all the small and secondary dikes, and lost 120,000 mu of farmland from this. The masses could not understand this at first. Li Guixian then said to the responsible comrades of the city and the county: Facing such large-scale floods, we should consider the overall situation. Areas along the Liao He, Hun He, and Taizi He have already lost 2 billion jin of grain. If we fail to protect this Grand Diike, the losses will be even greater. The cadres and the people present on that occasion pledged to take the overall situation into account, protect the Grand Diike, and win a victory in the anti-flood and relief work. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/1380

NORTHWEST REGION

LI XIPU ON RECRUITING MORE TOP-NOTCH INTELLECTUALS INTO CPC

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 85 p 2

[Excerpt from speech by Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302] at a conference on developing party member work]

[Excerpt] We are in an era of competition in intellectual resources and talent. In about the next three years, the speed of Shaanxi's modernization will to a great extent depend on both the degree of knowledgeability achieved by party members on every front and the level of policy-making bodies. If on every front we have top-notch intellectuals joining the party, fully playing their vanguard and exemplary roles and ceaselessly kindling the broad masses' enthusiasm for reform and new ideas, then we will certainly gain time, accelerate our catching up with the country's advanced areas and in certain spheres catch up with or surpass international standards of advancement. For the purpose of conscientiously carrying out the spirit of the Central Secretariat's most recent directive concerning the positive resolution of the difficulty in getting intellectuals to join the party, the provincial party committee demands the following of party organizations at all levels:

1. Raise consciousness and strengthen the sense of urgency about the recruitment of top-notch intellectuals into the party. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the Central Secretariat and the Central Organization Department in succession have issued a series of directives on expanding party membership among top-notch intellectuals. Have we leading comrades in organizational work not paid attention to the Central Committee's changes in the area of recruiting intellectuals into the party, since the slogans have changed from "pay attention to recruiting" to "value recruiting highly" and from "recruit a fair number" to "recruit large numbers?" The new slogans make it clear that as circumstances develop, the Central Committee is making higher and higher and clearer demands as far as the recruitment of intellectuals into the party is concerned. If we have neither studied the directives well, nor understood them well nor kept pace with the Central Committee's demands, then we should study anew, change our thinking and strengthen the sense of urgency about recruiting intellectuals into the party.

2. Units that have completed the initial period of consolidating the party organization must emphasize the recruitment of top-notch intellectuals as a

major part of solidifying the gains of their consolidation. Units now consolidating must make the resolution of the difficulty in getting top-notch intellectuals to join the party an important component of their consolidation. Units that have yet to begin consolidation must promptly investigate and correct this problem before consolidating..

3. There must be a feasible plan for recruiting top-notch intellectuals. We believe that by the end of this year, all of Shaanxi's top-notch intellectuals qualified for party membership will have joined. Let us work hard so that in 1985, or in 1986 at the latest, we may resolve the difficulty in getting Shaanxi's top-notch intellectuals to join the party. Everywhere we will be realistic, obey the Central Committee's spirit in recruiting large numbers of top-notch intellectuals and draft recruitment plans for our own areas, systems and departments. While both insisting upon the proper qualifications for membership and guaranteeing the quality of new members, we must uphold the principle of cultivating another member as soon as one matures and strive to increase Shaanxi's intellectual party membership from the present 78,000 to about 200,000 by 1990.

4. Immerse ourselves in practice and earnestly solve a set of problems.

It is generally difficult for intellectuals to join the party in Shaanxi. Although there are many factors in this, the primary and basic reason is the severely bureaucratic work style of some leading cadres. As we know, the difficulty in getting top-notch intellectuals to join the party has long remained unresolved in some basic-level units precisely because the leading cadres' thinking is unsound and because they cannot use their heads. Moreover, not all higher-level party organization entirely understand such a situation, while those that do understand are not taking measures to rectify it. As long as this bureaucratic work style stays uncorrected, it will be impossible to resolve the difficulty in getting top-notch intellectuals to join the party. Our leading cadres must talk less idly and work more practically and realistically. Let us go deeply into life's realities to solve our set of problems. If any basic-level party branch cannot resolve the difficulty in getting top-notch intellectuals to join the party, its secretary will be to blame. If many branches have such difficulty, the next highest party committee's secretary will be to blame.

We repeatedly emphasize the Central Committee's directives and demands and point out leading cadres' problems precisely because we want those cadres to think things over well and because we want to transform our thought and work style. Only in this fashion can we meet the Central Committee's new demands for the recruitment of large numbers of top-notch intellectuals into the party and thoroughly resolve as fast as possible the difficulty in recruiting Shaanxi's top-notch intellectuals.

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CSO: 4005/1185

NORTHWEST REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHAANXI'S POPULATION DISCUSSED

Xian RENWEN ZAZHI [HUMANE STUDIES MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 3, Jun 85 pp 66-68

[Article by Tian He [3944 4421]]

[Excerpts] Due to various factors such as regional differences, human reproduction and economic activity, the most densely populated area is the central Shaanxi plain. The most densely populated area there is along the banks of the Wei River. The second most densely populated area is the Qinbasha area in southern Shaanxi. Within this second region the most densely populated areas are the Hanzhong basin and the area of the Yue River basin between Ankang and Hanyin, which approach the population density of the central Shaanxi plain. The northern Shaanxi plateau has the third highest population density in the entire province. For more details consult the chart below, which compares the 1982 population densities in Shaanxi Province.

Region or City	Area (1,000 sq km)	%	Pop. (1,000's)	%	People (sq km)
Yan'an region	38.2	18.53	1,567.5	5.54	41.05
Yulin region	43.6	21.64	2,330.9	8.23	53.49
Shangluo region	19.3	9.36	2,044.9	7.22	105.99
Ankang region	23.6	11.61	2,599.4	9.19	108.66
Hanzhong region	27.2	13.22	3,349.4	11.83	122.94
Baoji region	18.7	9.05	3,292.6	11.63	177.0
Weinan region	18.1	8.75	5,326.0	18.81	295.3
Xianyang region	14.2	6.87	4,377.5	15.46	309.0
Tongchuan City	0.6	0.28	603.3	2.13	1,027.8
Xi'an City	2.4	1.19	2,822.5	9.97	1,155.8
Province	206.1	100.0	28,314.3	100.0	137.37

From the chart above we can see distinct regional differences in the distribution of Shaanxi's population. From the order of the entries on the chart we can see that area and population are inversely correlated.

Most densely populated are the areas and cities of Xi'an, Tongchuan, Xianyang, Weinan, etc. Three areas in southern Shaanxi, Hanzhong, Ankang and Shangluo come next. Finally come the Yulin and Yan'an areas of northern Shaanxi, which are the most sparsely populated areas in the entire province.

In general we can say that the geographical distribution of Shaanxi's population has the following particularities:

1. The population is densely concentrated in the Wei River basin. Shaanxi is famous nationwide for its wheat and cotton by virtue of it the 800-li Qin River region around the Wei River basin. Superior natural circumstances as well as political, cultural and economic factors have made the banks of the Wei River the most densely populated area in the entire province. This region occupies 26.2 percent of the area of the entire province while accounting for 58.9 percent of its population. An average of 562 people live on each square kilometer of land, 3.7 times the average of Shaanxi Province. This approaches the level of our country's most densely populated area in the entire world, this area of Shaanxi Province can still be considered one of the world's most densely populated areas. Within this region the counties of Xingping (781 per square km) the Wugong (725 per square km) are more densely populated than Indonesia's Java (more than 606 per square km), which is called the world's most densely populated area.
2. The population density increases as one moves north. The areas of Yulin and Yan'an in northern Shaanxi occupy 42 percent of the entire province's area while accounting for only 13 percent of the population. Although it is a vast region, it is criss-crossed by gullies and ravines and has narrow bridges, steep slopes and precipices and poor living conditions. Most counties there have less than 30 people per square kilometer. Yan'an City (56 per square km) and Yulin City (35 per square km) are the two political and economic centers. Except for Mizhi, Zizhou and Suide on the middle and lower reaches of the Wuding and Dali rivers, Jia, Wubao, etc. on the western bank of the Huanghe, where the population density is about 100 per square km, it is a sparsely populated area. In Fusu, Shenmu, Yulin, Hengshan, Jingbian and Dingxian along the Great Wall and in the Maoningsu desert the population density is between 28 and 58 per square km. In the counties of Wuqi, Fuping and Ganquan in the southern and western sections of the Yan'an region the population density is less than 25 per square km. Here Ganquan County, with its population density of only 18 per square km, is with the exception of Dabai County the most sparsely populated county.
3. Differences in population density are most apparent in the smaller areas. Many areas in southern Shaanxi, taking the Qinling range as the dividing line, including the areas of Hanzhong, Ankang and Shangluo, have population densities below the provincial average. In the Hanzhong basin, in the Yue River basin between Hanyin and Ankang, the area south of the eastern section of the Qinling range and Shangxian on the upper reaches of the Danjiang all have population densities between 140 and 200 per square km. The population of comparatively prosperous Hanzhong City reaches 643,

greatly exceeding the average for the Hanzhong region. The great majority of southern Shaanxi's counties, however, have population densities below 100. There, since the "rivers sandwiched by mountains"-type topography is very pronounced, most of the population resides on the banks of the rivers and in the foothills of the mountains. Population density declines with altitude. The higher one goes into the mountains, the sparser the population. It is said that there is "one household every 100 li." In Xixiang County, for example, the average population density is 116 but Pingchuan has more than 750. Furthermore, in the Lungchi Commune high in the mountains the population density is only seven. This particularity is even more pronounced in most counties in the Ankang and Shangluo mountain regions.

4. Important cities and their neighboring areas rank higher than other counties. Within the acute-angle triangle defined by the lines between Weinan-Xi'an-Xingping and Tongchuan, in Baoji City and the surrounding cities and regions the population density is between 500 and 2,200. The average density here exceeds that of counties far away from cities. Xi'an is called one of the eight greatest cities in the nation. Today due to the incessant development of the machine and textile industries, tourism and scientific and cultural education the population of this city now exceeds 2.2 million with a population density of 2,567 per square km. In the coal-mining city of Tongchuan the population has increased more than 20 times since the early post-revolutionary period. Its population density is second only to Xi'an City. The textile city of Xianyang has a population of 475,000 and a population density close to 1,000. The developing heavy industry city of Baoji has a population of 320,000 and a population density of 895. The counties bordering these cities are comparatively thickly populated. In counties such as Changan, Gaoling, Jingyang, Lintong and Sanguan the population density is over 400. For other areas such as Hanzhong City, Weinan City and Yan'an City and other municipalities the population density is also greater than in the other counties of the region. This has produced the particular feature of the higher density of the population near the important cities. Communication in these regions is relatively convenient, culture is well developed and the production facilities of the agricultural villages are better, the economy is more prosperous and the links between the city and the countryside are closer than in other areas. Therefore, the population is relatively dense.

5. Comparisons of the resident population of each nationality with the Han nationality as the most important one. Within the borders of Shaanxi Province live 45 nationalities including the Han, Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Miao, Yi, Zhuang, Manchu, etc. There are in addition 15 people who either belong to undetermined nationalities or are foreigners who have acquired Chinese citizenship. In the nationality population the Han nationality makes up 99.54 percent of the population and the minority nationalities make up 0.46 percent. Since Shaanxi borders on Ningxia's Hui nationality autonomous region, among the 44 minority nationalities, the most numerous is the Hui nationality with 118,389 persons. The Hui population is increasing at an annual rate of 1.8 percent, which is close to the 1.9 percent rate of the Han nationality. National minority populations with more than 1,000 persons

are the Manchu, Zhuang, Tibetan and Mongolian nationalities. Except for the Mongol minority population, which has decreased since the 1964 census, the three other minority nationalities have increased at average annual rates of 5.4, 5.9 and 6.2 percent. National minority populations with over 100 persons are the Miao, Korean, Tong, Bai, Tujia and Xibo. The other nationality populations have less than 100 persons. Among them are some like the Gaoshan and the Shui which have only one person. All the national minorities are generally widely distributed. The Hui nationality, which is relatively numerous, clusters together in the cities and towns of Xi'an, Ankang, Zhen'an, Xixiang, etc. and in a few villages. Of the Hui population of the entire province 65 percent live in these areas.

III. Understanding the Geographic Distribution of the Population

As described above, the factors determining the distribution of the population in a region are a very complex product of history. Therefore the geographic distribution of the population necessarily has multiple historical, natural, social, economic and political constraints. These factors, through the natural increase and migration of populations, influence the distribution of the population. For example, if there are people living in a certain region, that region must have an adequate environment and conditions to support human life. Only if it is suitable for the production of food and other goods and has conditions that can support human life will the region be able to support any appreciable population. However, similar environments and natural conditions, when levels of social development are different, can support populations of different sizes. In order to carry out family planning work well we have discovered the following important points through an analysis of the distribution of Shaanxi's population.

1. How do we determine the population densities of the mountain regions? From differences in the distribution of Shaanxi's population we can see that the population density of the cities and towns is greater than that of the countryside and the villages. The population along the rivers and on the plateau is higher than in the foothills. As one goes into the mountains the population density decreases. On the face of things we could say that the mountain regions are vast and have few people. However, if we investigate the special characteristics of the mountain population we can learn something. In Taibai County, for example, the average population density is 17.27. Compared with the provincial average, it is certainly sparsely populated. However, Taibai is found in a high cold mountainous region with high steep mountains and dense forests. The area which is arable and can be settled is not large. The total area of this county is approximately 8,080,000 mu but only 28 percent of this is arable. The average amount of arable land there per person is roughly comparable to the provincial average. In the most sparsely populated area, Huangboyuan Commune's arable land is only 0.33 percent of the total. Although the population density is only 1.59 there is an average of just 3.37 mu of arable land per person. Most of this land is in the mountains, is steep and has poor soil. Many seeds are scattered but the yields are poor. In addition, when we consider population growth, we find that in Taibai County the agricultural population increased at the fairly rapid rate of

78 percent between 1946 and 1979. Moreover, the birth rate in northern Shaanxi's Huanglong County has for many years exceeded 20 per 1,000. If we consider just the increase in numbers this may not be very significant. But if we consider the prospects for development we can see that there is a hidden contradiction in the mountain and high-mountain areas between population and arable land. The amount of arable land per person is decreasing annually. It will be difficult to maintain food production. If we were to rely on raising the birth rate in order to increase the population density, the population problem in the mountains would become even more serious in the mountains than in the flatlands. The development and exploitation of the mountain areas must be guided by the national plan, be carefully arranged and be carried out in an organized manner. We must not depend on increasing the population to solve this problem. History has already shown that whenever the population increases rapidly in the mountains the ecological balance is almost always seriously disrupted. The Yulin area once had flourishing grass, trees and dense forests. The continuous increase in the population there caused the environment to deteriorate by destroying the forests, eroding the soil and bringing on desertification and an increase in droughts and windstorms. Some areas even became total wastelands. This is an important historical lesson. We must not allow this scenario to repeat itself.

2. Strictly control the size of urban populations and energetically develop small and medium-size cities. The proportion of the agricultural population in the total population is constantly decreasing while the proportion of the non-agricultural population is constantly increasing. This is the worldwide trend of urbanization. Generally speaking, urban birth rates are lower than rural birth rates and the rate of natural increase in the cities is much lower than in the countryside. The fact that the urban population is growing faster than the rural population demonstrates concretely that urbanization is not due just to the natural increase in the urban population but also to a large migration of rural people to the cities. As the modernization of agriculture develops, the productivity of agricultural labor will rise. Much of the agricultural population will be freed and will move into the non-agricultural sector. This is a necessity of historical development. A city should not get too big, however. Shaanxi has a relatively large number of small and medium-size cities. Yet considering the large and medium-sized cities that have already formed such as Xi'an, Baoji, Tongchuan, etc., some problems remain unresolved. These include capital construction, welfare facilities, the supply of goods and materials, points on the commercial network, sanitation in transport facilities, etc. If these facilities are not adapted to the size of the city's "flesh and bones" then they will create shortages in supply and a deterioration of the environment. Therefore, the steady development of the large and medium-size cities should be controlled. Attention should be paid to the small cities and especially to the small towns in order to reduce the migration of the non-agricultural population to the cities and to reduce the pressure on the distribution of the population in the big cities. We must strictly control the size of the large cities and formulate appropriate regulations in order to limit strictly the migration of the outside population into the cities. We must continue to control population growth effectively while strictly controlling the extent of

industrial development. From now on new factories should not normally be built in the urban areas. Construction should be closely linked to the reform of the cities. Heavy industry should be strictly controlled. Factories that pollute should, where possible, be moved to the suburbs according to a plan. Especially in Xi'an, which is becoming more and more important for tourism, when construction is done in the city, care should be taken that old buildings and historic sites are not damaged. When planning residential areas, care should be taken that the population is rationally distributed and stable and that urban construction becomes more orderly, beautiful, cultivated and modern.

3. Stress regional population planning. Differences in the regional distribution of the population illuminate the future unbalanced development of the population. Generally speaking, an inherent rule of populations is that the denser the population, the more concentrated the residential area and the higher the index of natural increase. On the one hand, we must not let the density or size of the population be the reason we determine the number of children that may be born. On the other hand, still less should we fail to consider the reasons for the density of the population and rely primarily on economic or other evidence to determine our population policy. If we did things in this way it would be hard to avoid treating different things in the same way. The causes of the distribution of population are very complex. There is to a certain extent a unity and diversity in the natural environment, natural economic conditions and social factors. In formulating regional population plans we must study this diversity in order that we might distinguish it better. Setting out from a common foundation, we must, according to different situations, carry out the appropriate measures. Only in this way can we mesh our understanding of the regional distribution of population with our population policy and build our population policy on a solid foundation.

The complexity of the regional distribution of population complicates regional population planning. In recent years in Shaanxi's Mian County through extensive investigation and research an overall analysis of the demographic, economic, political, cultural and geographic situation was carried out and then separated out into categories. This was very effective in helping Mian County govern its localities. If regional governance were widely popularized then the problems peculiar to the remote mountain and hilly areas would be rapidly resolved. The entire nation has already begun to experiment with regional population planning. The national census has already supplied this work with much scientific data. A well-coordinated organization should train a hard core of people in order to give them the technical skills necessary to carry out this task energetically and well.

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NORTHWEST REGION

PROGRESS IN QINGHAI'S MINORITY EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Ma Yingshan [7456 2019 3790]: "Minority Nationality Education in Qinghai Has Made Encouraging Progress"]

[Text] Given the concern of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government for the young generation in the pastoral areas, minority nationality education has made encouraging progress in the last few years.

Qinghai's minority nationalities make up 37.8 percent of its population and occupy 2/3 of its land area. Thus the vigorous development of minority nationality education, i.e., the training of minority nationality youth to be a generation of knowledge, is a strategic task in the opening up of Qinghai. In the past two years, party and government departments at all levels have conscientiously carried out Comrade Hu Yaobang's important directive on nationality educational work, issued when he inspected Qinghai. These departments have attached the utmost importance to that work. In order to improve the conditions under which nationality schools operate, the provincial party committee and provincial government have issued documents, increased stipends for the children of herdsmen, improved grain rations for boarding school students, supplied free textbooks in minority nationality languages and begun nationality classes in colleges and secondary schools. In the past 3 years, while guaranteeing normal funds, Qinghai has appropriated 27.25 million yuan for nationality education from development outlays earmarked for the province's undeveloped areas by the central government. Hence nationality education in Qinghai has progressed soundly and steadily.

Qinghai now has 1,728 nationality primary schools with more than 119,000 pupils. The enrollment rate for herdsmen's children is 20 percent higher than in 1980. More than 200 townships in Guoluo, Yushu, Huangnan and 3 other autonomous nationality districts have established their own boarding schools. In the 8 counties of Haidong Prefecture, the enrollment rate for minority nationality children of school age has risen from 51 to 60 percent. In 1980, there were 22 nationality middle schools in Qinghai's pastoral areas and autonomous nationality counties; now there are 67. In Haixi Tibetan Autonomous district, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County and other minority nationality areas, 13 hygiene schools, normal schools and other kinds of nationality vocational schools have been set up. The initial scale of Qinghai's nationality educational system has laid the "groundwork" for the future large-scale development of the province.

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

FAMILY PLANNING WORK--Family planning work in our region has witnessed encouraging progress. As of the end of 1984, the birth rate dropped from 1.977 percent in 1972 to 1.861 percent and the rate of population growth dropped from 3.355 percent in 1972 to 1.483 percent. Leading cadres of various levels have set good examples by observing the family planning policy, and the material and financial support our region has received is directly responsible for the progress we have made. In recent years, leaders in our region have extensively and intensively propagated the party's family planning policy; as a result, every household is now familiar, and willing to observe, it. In Tongxin County, the rate of population growth dropped from 3.166 percent in 1980 to 1.673 percent and the rate of multiple births dropped from 40 percent to 12.76 percent. Due to hard work, good results have been achieved in Jingyuan, Pingluo, Shizui, Wuzhong and other areas. In order to make family planning work constant and systematic, a number of cities and counties have, on the basis of local conditions, divided their operations into various parts and formulated a system of rewards and penalties to expedite work. [Text] [Article by Wei Yan [7614 1750]: "Family Planning Work in Ningxia Witnesses Encouraging Development"] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 85 p 1] 12680

CSO: 4005/1155

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT CONTINUES TO REMOVE 'THREE TYPES OF PEOPLE'

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Yang Tingqiang [2799 1656 1730]: "Hainan Military District Continues To Do Good Job in Work of Purging 'the Three Types of People'"]

[Text] Recently, Hainan Military District, in accordance with the practical situation, adopted positive measures to continue doing a good job in the work of purging "the three types of people" in order to insure the accomplishment of the task of party rectification.

Since the beginning of its party rectification work, the party committee of Hainan Military District has conscientiously carried out the series of instructions from the party Central Committee and superior levels on purging "the three types of people" and has achieved considerable success in organizing strength to penetrate and meticulously launch the work of purging "the three types of people." Following the deepened development of the party rectification work and the imminent arrival of the streamlining and reorganization work, some lax phenomena have appeared in the purge work. Against this situation the party committee of Hainan Military District adopted the following measures in continuously grasping the work of purging "the three types of people": first, the party committee of all levels went further in heightening their cognition, strengthening their leadership, conquering the sentiment of fearing hardship and laxity, periodically analyzing and clearing the work situation and studying to solve the existing problems. Next, it brought into full play the function of the party organization of all levels, making every level responsible and making checks at all strata. The strength of the organization was unified to carry out investigations in order to accomplish the goal of "resolute but prudent, and no omission but no magnification." Third, all the party committees of subordinate military units were required to submit written reports to the party committee of the military district on the status of their work on purging "the three types of people" and to reflect existing problems. Resulting from the adoption of these measures, the work of purging "the three types of people" in Hainan Military District has been smoothly carried out from start to finish.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DISCIPLINE OF ARMED POLICE STRENGTHENED

Emergence of New Elements

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The officers and men of the armed police brigade of our province have launched their book-reading and speech-making activities to realize the accomplishment of all the tasks that center around their being on duty. Yesterday (4 June) 8 representatives reported at Hong Shan Auditorium in Wuchang the accomplishments achieved in the activities of book reading and speech making, and received the commendations of the leadership cadres of the provincial party committee and of more than 1,600 cadre police.

The book-reading and speech-making activities of the provincial armed police force started last year during its consolidation and training. The vast number of armed police officers and men closely centered around the key tasks of the party, and around making themselves an armed police possessing ideals, morality, culture and discipline, set up book-reading study squads of all kinds to launch the activity of making speeches on specialized topics. As a result, a group of advanced models has emerged. Last year, 212 positive elements in book reading were cited by the Youth Corps Central Committee, All-China Federation of Youths, All-China Federation of Students and the Hubei youth corps provincial committee. The provincial brigade was judged an "advanced collective of all-China youth book-reading activity." During the wisdom competition among the youths in the entire country, 18 youth corps branches of the provincial brigade won memorial medals. On 4 May, the provincial brigade cited a large number of positive book-reading and speech-making elements.

The eight comrades who participated in the reports on speech making yesterday reflected from different angles the great promising situation on the troop construction of the armed police force, the spiritual appearance of the armed police in its great struggle to defend the four modernizations construction and the lofty image of the people's armed police in cracking down on crimes and protecting the people's security. Deputy Secretary Qian Yuanlu [6929 6678 6922] of the provincial party committee, after listening to the report on book reading and speech making, said that after its establishment, the brigade has achieved comparatively good accomplishments in all kinds of work, having made contributions to cracking down on crimes

and maintaining social security. The book-reading and speech-making activities of today have reaped the good result of rousing the people to work hard for forging themselves ahead.

Conference Held

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Qi Sheng [7872 3932], Heng Shan [1854 1472] and Shi Jun [4258 1628]]

[Text] Public security discipline and inspection work must emphasize carrying through the guiding principle of "being strict in police administration," go further to correct the work style of the party, enhance discipline and establish the lofty image of the people's police, insure a stern crackdown on criminal activity, protect reform and protect the smooth accomplishment of the four modernizations construction. This was brought forward by the first provincial public security discipline and inspection work conference, which was concluded yesterday.

Since last year, the public security discipline and inspection components of all levels in our province, in implementing the guiding principle of "being strict in police administration," have done a great deal of work, which resulted in a significant improvement in the party work style and police work style of the public security contingent and the armed police force. The unhealthy wind of public security organs and cadre police in engaging in business or operating enterprises has basically been corrected.

Standing committee member Zhang Siqing [1728 1835 0615] of the provincial party committee who was concurrently secretary of the political and judicial committee and chief of the provincial public security department, spoke at the conference. He said that public security organs are important implements of the people's democratic dictatorship shouldering the tasks of cracking down on the enemy, punishing the criminals and protecting the people. If the public security cadre police does good things for the people, the people will treat us as the guards of the party and the state, otherwise we will not only hurt the image of the people's police among the masses but will also jeopardize the prestige of the party and the state. Therefore, we must have ideals, morality, culture and discipline, be warm in loving the people, strict in enforcing the law, proficient in our profession, vigilant and brave, seek the truth from facts, continuously insist on the guiding principle of being strict in police administration and energetically strengthen public security discipline and inspection work. Against the deeds of violating the law and discipline, we should not only punish the wrong doers but also solemnly handle without indulgence the leadership of the unit wherein the problem happens.

This conference started on 18 June, and Secretary Hu Hengshan [5170 1854 1472] of the provincial disciplinary committee attended the conference.

Development of Educational Activities

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 85 p 1

[Articles by Zhang Chunhui [1728 2504 6540] and Guo Duan [6753 3843]]

[Text] The party and the youth corps organizations of all levels of the armed police brigade of Inner Mongolia started in April its vivid and vigorous education activity of "possessing ideals and discipline and establishing the lofty image of the armed police force," having filled a positive function in elevating the ideological quality of the officers and men and in enhancing the combat strength of the police force.

For reinforcing the education in ideology and discipline, the party committee of the brigade sent out a special notice to call on the vast number of officers and men to engage in the education activity. The party and the youth corps organizations of all levels grasped the implementation of this education as an important requirement in the construction of the police force. Leadership cadres led the way in penetrating the basic stratum to understand and solve the practical problems encountered by the officers and men in ideology and work. Against the lack of ideals by some warriors who have taken military service as suffering a loss, the cultural propaganda department of the armed police organized its strength to write and edit the instruction material on "possessing ideals and discipline and trying hard to establish the lofty image of the armed police force." This instruction material had five parts, which were centered closely around the key topics of ideals and discipline, and integrated intimately with the reality of duty performance, training, work and living conditions, and put forth a very persuasive explanation. The party and the youth corps organizations of all regiments and battalions, in accordance with the arrangements of their superior levels, creatively used the instruction materials by carrying out education in various modes such as speech making and television instruction. More than 10,000 people have participated in the program.

Through education, the spiritual appearance of the police force has undergone a new change. Most of the battalions have normalized their performance of duty and strengthened their ideology in organization and discipline, having thus won good comments from the masses. In the past, the garrison battalion of the autonomous regional government compound often had incidents of quarrels with the visiting masses. After launching the education activity, they started with the words and deeds of the sentries of each squad by having everyone learn "the 10 words of civilized courtesy," and not a single quarreling incident has since happened. The first regiment under direct control paid attention to grasping the ideological change of the warriors in its education activity and launched the substantial activity of "I act to enhance the lofty image of the armed police force," strengthening the sentiment of responsibility and the will of the officers and men to make progress and having significantly enhanced the positive outlook of perserving in training for the people.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CALL FOR GOVERNMENT-MILITARY-CIVILIAN COOPERATION

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Chang Chongji [1603 1504 4480] and Qiao Xiji [0829 3759 3444]:
"Call by Inner Mongolia Military Region To Launch Support-the-government
and Love-the-people Activity"]

[Text] The political department of Inner Mongolia Military Region recently issued a bulletin to require all its subordinate units to launch extensively by "1 August" the activity of supporting the government and loving the people.

The bulletin said that the present conscientious and thorough study by the troops of the spirit of the military commission's enlarged meeting to do a good job in supporting the government and loving the people by "1 August" of this year has important implications in enhancing the unity between the military and the government and the military and the people in assuring the system reform of the troops and in smoothly carrying out streamlining and reorganization. The bulletin required that all units organize their cadres and soldiers to study conscientiously the spirit of the military commission's enlarged meeting, integrate with the realities in the units to do a good job in propaganda education and extensively propagandize the accomplishments achieved by local governments in the two-civilizations construction and the deeds of concern and support by local governments to military troop construction. Through propaganda education, they should go further in carrying forward the good tradition of our armed forces in supporting the government and loving the people and in observing the laws and serving the people.

The bulletin said that we should continue to implement the activity of jointly constructing spiritual civilization and truly do substantive work for the people. By "1 August," we should develop the units jointly constructed by the military and the civilians, take the initiative to contact the localities, discuss and sum up the experiences and amend the plans and measures so that the joint military-civilian construction activity will penetrate further. At the same time, we should be positive in supporting the different local reforms, grasp the questions that most concern and most urgently need to be solved by the people and accomplish one or two substantive things for improving the impression of the armed forces among the people's masses.

The bulletin required the conscientious examination of the situation wherein policy and discipline are carried out by the units. During festivals, the units, aside from organizing themselves in implementing the education task on policy and discipline, should also organize its definite strength and use the modes of inviting-to-come-in and walking-to-go-out to examine conscientiously the situation wherein policy and discipline are carried in the troop units, and should adopt measures to solve the problems in a timely manner whenever they appear. We should insure that the party's policies and regulations are strictly complied with in order to prevent policy and discipline violation during streamlining and reorganization.

12739

CSO: 4005/1306

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RADAR COMPANY IN XISHA--In early June, 20 cadres of the naval air unit radar regiment stationed on Hainan Island volunteered to work in the Shan Hu radar company in Xisha Islands. This regiment is stationed deep in the coconut grove on the island wherein the living conditions are comparatively good. While confronting streamlining and reorganization, the party committee of the regiment decided to adjust the personnel at the office and in the companies by selecting some cadres and soldiers to replenish the Shan Hu radar company whose living conditions are hard. After the announcement of this decision, there emerged in the regiment the registration activity of "giving comfort to war buddies and saving for themselves the hardships," and 30 cadres and soldiers registered their will to volunteer. Among them 20 were accepted. In order to change the environment on Xisha Islands, all these cadres and soldiers, while departing their office or company, brought along some tree seedlings or a package of earth for planting them in front of their new "home" in order to keep them company while guarding this remote area. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 3] 12739

INACCURATE REPORTING POINTED OUT--Recently in the JIEFANGJUN BAO and some military district newspapers were often seen reports that the soldier of a certain unit broke the all-army record in a military rifle shooting competition. This kind of reporting is actually inaccurate. In view of the fact that our armed forces have not had a formal all-army competition in military rifle shooting and that there is a lack of uniformly specified shooting range and facilities, it is rather difficult to define the official all-army records of the various competition categories in military rifle shooting. The components concerned of the General Staff Headquarters have studied and decided to announce the army military rifle shooting record after the military rifle shooting match at the all-army athletic meet next year. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 3] 12739

PROGRESS IN HAINAN LOGISTICS RECTIFICATION--The logistical units at the army and division levels in Hainan Military District, during their study on party rectification, carried through the guiding principle of simultaneous rectification and correction, correctly handled the contradiction between studying party rectification and work and have achieved comparatively good results. Since this year the logistical units at the army and division levels insisted on serving the basic stratum, and took it as the point of departure. Leisure time during party rectification was used to organize 64 work teams and 384 labor hours in penetrating into the basic stratum to investigate and study, in order to solve the new questions that have appeared in the troop's logistics construction under the new situation. During the first half of this year, 1,130,000 yuan were appropriated from the money saved over all the years and the profits from production for solving 287 substantive problems in completing sets of living facilities, drinking water and electricity for the logistics of the basic stratum, having thus effectively enhanced and strengthened the basic-stratum construction of the troops. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 3] 12739

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BAI HUA'S SPEECH AT 4TH WRITERS' CONGRESS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 pp 44-45

[Speech by Bai Hua at the Fourth National Writers' Congress which was held in Beijing between 29 December 1984 and 5 January 1985]

[Text] Editor's note: Mr Bai Hua, well-known poet and writer, was the main target of criticism in the "Unrequited Love incident" in 1981. His work and moral courage are respected by people at home and abroad. In the often stormy circumstances on mainland China, his fortune is followed with interest by readers.

Mr L came to Hong Kong from the mainland. He brought a copy of Mr Bai Hua's speech at the Fourth National Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, which was given to us for publication. The speech was already printed as a document and distributed to the delegates attending the Writers' Congress. The following is the text of the speech. The subtitles is added by the editor.

Comrades:

I am very grateful to the congress and to you, comrades, for allowing me to speak for 10 minutes at this meeting.

Five years have elapsed since the last congress. In the past 5 years, our ranks have grown tremendously. Many young writers, whom I do not know personally, have long been well known to the public before this congress because of the outstanding personality they have each displayed in their works. As large numbers of exceptionally talented young writers join our ranks, we have become unprecedentedly active in our thinking. I have never attended a meeting as exciting as this congress, which is filled with friendly sentiments, hopes and creative impulse. Not long ago, we still lacked confidence as to whether we could overcome the extremely harmful erroneous tendency in the field of literature and art, because there had been endless, depressing and unreasonable confusions. We were always accustomed to linking phenomena in literature and art with class struggle, and always logically began with criticism of works of literature and art in launching a political

movement. Therefore, every meeting of writers in the past attracted so much attention. Whenever such a meeting was held, our friends at home and abroad were filled with anxieties. There were also a few of those who were curious and expecting something to happen.

Unexpected Creative Freedom

Today, at the convocation of the Fourth National Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, I believe that our friends will be filled with joy, and the curious will be very disappointed.

In the past year or so, I have paid special attention to the party Central Committee's views on principles guiding our work in literature and art. After summing up past lessons in leading literary and art work and careful thinking based on practice in the last few years, the party has issued a series of instructions which are all so well suited to our actual conditions. The closer we approached the opening of the congress, the more excited we became. After I heard the congratulatory message given by Comrade Hu Qili on behalf of the party Central Committee and Comrade Zhang Guangnian's enthusiastic report to the congress, I came to really understand what it is like to be pleasantly surprised. To begin with, I never entertained any high hopes. What I would ask for was very limited. I never expected to have such high-class freedom, that is freedom of creation.

In the past year or so, I wrote some articles, some of which were not intended for publication. Because in the face of mistrustful eyes, anyone would be at a loss what to do. Today, I am like a man walking against the wind on a snowcovered plateau who suddenly comes upon a valley grown all over with flaming azalea flowers, and before whom the world suddenly turns gloriously bright. Some comrades said that the congress reached a high tide immediately after it's opening. Yes, but the real high tide has not come yet. The real high tide is when we, after continuous efforts and continuously breaking through resistance, bring Chinese literature into a flourishing new period, and when the whole world will take it as an honor to recognize anew contemporary Chinese literature as it recognized Qu Yuan, Li Bai, Du Fu, Cao Xueqin and Lu Xun.

When we become a mighty river, we do not forget the bumpy and tortuous road we have traveled, our soul-stirring and long struggle and our advance through the endless perplexities, pain and confusion. Only when the river looks back to the brook, will we know that we have really and undoubtedly advanced. Although we have spent so much precious time, to those after us and their shining and happy future, the price we have paid is worthwhile.

Advised by My Son To Change My Way of Life

Not only ago, my only son implored me in a letter he wrote: "Papa, can't you change to some other way of life? Why do you think your mission in literature is so important?" I replied to him: "Son, I cannot. Because literature is my life. I have come to increasingly understand the ancient saying that 'literary works are for always.' How can a living man not value the meaning of his own life? I cannot, my son, even though since the time of your birth

you have suffered because of me, living in isolation, helplessness and fear, and I am very sorry. Son, it was after taking part in the revolutionary wars, receiving many years of party education and going through a long period of frustrating experiences that I still chose this difficult and often-broken road and this cause which has accompanied my--and your--misery, gratification and happiness. For the sake of spending my remaining years in peace, naturally I should give up my work, and we would then have a tranquil and comfortable home like others. But I cannot. Forgive me, my son. You have forgiven papa many times, because my choice seems to have nothing to do with obstinacy and an inability to come to my senses, but is out of a steadfast love one should have for life. I can see that you do understand your papa, but your understanding does not go deep enough because you have not gone through the time and space I went through. I cannot, my son. I cannot pay such a high price as the very meaning of my life for a tranquil and comfortable existence. I cannot, my son."

I received another letter from my son before I came to Beijing for the congress. He was very nervous and suggested many "don'ts" to me. He said: "Papa, don't speak, don't take a stand, don't show your feelings and don't write articles. Don't discuss anything, not even in private. Don't do it even if everybody else does, papa, for your sake and also for us. I know there are hundreds of thousands of people who understand your utter sincerity, but they cannot help you. And the small number of people who misunderstand you may have the power to put you and us constantly in a very difficult position."

My Hair Is All White, But I Am Still Waiting

In my reply I said to him: Son, this time your uneasiness and worry may be unnecessary. But I fully understand your habitual fear, which came from your childhood, years during which the political life was abnormal in the party and the country, and from the wave after wave of interference with the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee which have occurred in the last few years. What has passed has passed. Of course, even today it is difficult for me to assure you and your mother that from now on the sky over our roof will always be bright and cloudless. That is an illusion I have naively cherished time and again in the past, and each time it has come to nothing. In the future, there may still be dark clouds, even rainstorms and hails over some localities and the heads of a few persons, but overall disasters are no longer possible after all. Maybe we still have to wait because we cannot put an antiparty label on certain leaders, who do not respect the party Central Committee's instructions, and get them dismissed from office, as they can and often do to us. But we are used to them. We can only beg them to please seriously follow the party Central Committee's guidelines and try to make them understand our work. If it does not work, all we can do is to wait still longer. Your papa has waited so long his hair has turned all white, but he still can wait. I must have hope. Without hope one cannot live. Waiting is sometimes depressing and painful, but it is necessary because we cannot possibly reform overnight the knowledge makeup of the numerous comrades who are in charge of work in literature and art. To change a formula of an absurd political concept, we may have to pay with many people's lives plus decades of precious time. This is even more true today because what we request of them is much more complicated and on a much higher level.

For some people, asking them to give up an outmoded, phony Marxist notion is 10,000 times more difficult than asking them to lead a camel to go through the eye of a needle. (Warm applause)

Fortunately the shining tall buildings of Xiyu [Western Regions] are already in sight. Aren't things much more promising now than when we were fighting the White Bone Demon? It is impossible for me to describe in a letter the exultation of those present at the congress. You may feel the frequencies of the heartbeat of the more than 800 writers attending the congress from the newspaper reports. I just want to tell you a small thing: When the congress conveyed to all the delegates a phone call from Comrade Zhou Yang who is in a hospital, a prolonged, thunderous applause broke out in the hall. In fact, he said only two sentences. He told us that he was unable to attend the congress because of his illness, and that he wished the congress success. These two sentences set off such a big emotional storm. It occurred to me at that time that if I could receive such an applause, then even if I should die amid it, I would smile in my grave and have no regret in death. However, just as all souls cannot go to heaven, all people cannot receive this kind of applause. (Warm applause) Just think, even your papa dare to hope for good fortune, how should the comrades of the literary circles feel as a whole? Waiting is necessary. Waiting is the bridge between one hope and another, and sometimes it may be a very narrow single-plank bridge. Haven't we landed on a new shore today? The party Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang have held our hands and crossed the bridge together with us. When we planted our feet on solid ground, could we not be filled with heartfelt gratitude?

Pay Homage to the Sun, Show Gratitude to Wind and Rain

Comrades: A sentence in a Tibetan folk song reads: "The green trees are constantly singing." Writers are like green trees. Green trees sing. A green tree's song is deeply affectionate, and sometimes a little sad. But it is upbeat and flourishing, meditates while singing and pays homage to the sun while showing gratitude to wind and rain. Without wind and rain, we could not know that it is for us to take root deeper and still deeper in the ground. Isn't every green tree which stands firmly and erect on earth, reaching up into the blue sky and stretching out branches and leaves, exactly what we are--caressed by the sun and rocked by wind and rain? We are not chives which are to be cut again and again as they grow into a crop again and again. We are green trees, a forest. We stand closely together because of our singing. We each sing out our heartfelt wishes. Our songs are as grand and melodious as the song of the forest because we stand on the same soil, suck the milk from the same mother body and bear flowers and fruit as much as we can.

I have spoken. Thank you, comrades. (Warm applause)

12802

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

GUANGZHOU MAYOR ON IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, CULTURAL CHANGES

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 pp 38-39

[Article by Ye Xuanping, mayor of Guangzhou: "I Am Your Chief Quartermaster"]

[Text] Editor's note: In our previous issue, we reported that the Guangzhou ZHONGGUO XIANDAI HUABAO [MODERN CHINA PICTORIAL] had a difficult start and ran into trouble. But another new wave magazine, the NAN FENG CHUANG [SOUTH WIND WINDOW], has been able to hold its own since it started publication in April. The magazine's purpose may be summarized in three words: "put money first." It is filled with commercial interest, characteristic of Guangzhou, and is free of stereotypes. Reprinted in the following are two articles from its first issue. Ye Xuanping is Marshal Ye Jianying's son. He is now mayor of Guangzhou. The article is not a long one, but it discusses some specific questions people are concerned about under the open policy on mainland China today, and it puts forward such views as "ideological questions cannot be stifled" which merits attention.

The mayor is a chief quartermaster. He takes care of several million people's food, water and even garbage and night soil. Take the Spring Festival 1983 for example. It had been raining continuously, making it impossible to plant vegetables or to clean up the night soil from the public latrines. Haizhu District normally produced 20 tons of night soil each day. The rain diluted it into 50 tons, and we had difficulty carting it out. I joked to comrades from other places then: "You may come, but do not defecate."

In fact, many of Guangzhou's problems are related to its opening to the outside as well as to the inside. Transportation is one of such problems. Guangzhou City itself has only some 90,000 motor vehicles (plus 40,000 motorcycles and 1.5 million bicycles). However, 30,000 motor vehicles come to the city from other places everyday. Therefore, we must do a great deal more in every field of work. We must plan on serving three persons for every two residents of Guangzhou. As work increases, do we send a telegram to the party Central Committee to limit the number of people coming from other places? We cannot do that. We can only keep the gates wide open and refuse nobody. This is Guangzhou's bounden duty. This can become an advantage if we do our work well, and it can become a burden if we fail to do our job.

Didn't Los Angeles make a lot of money from hosting the Olympic Games? Well, they certainly knew how to do it. We are now a little confused, and the principal contradictions have shown up. More or less we have learned something in the process.

We, the leaders, are accustomed to living under a supply system. In the past, we didn't have to bother about housekeeping, "having no idea what our food and fuel cost." Of course, the comrades in charge of finance and trade knew. Now, for example, Comrade Zhao Ziyang is far away in Beijing, but he pays attention even to prices of vegetables in Guangzhou and is well informed about them. When Comrade Wan Li came to Guangzhou, he made a point of visiting the Qingping Market.

After we lifted the control over vegetable prices in Guangzhou, the prices went up sharply. During the 1982 Spring Festival, fish price rose to 3 yuan per jin. It is now about 1.8 yuan per jin, after reaching a low of 0.8 yuan per jin. In short, I say, when price control is lifted, "don't be alarmed if prices go up, and don't be overjoyed if they go down." There will be adjustments, and no need to feel delighted or alarmed.

Comrade Xu Shijie called for realization of the "four three's," which is our common task. It seems now that the most difficult is the fourth three, that is, to beautify Guangzhou City which involves changing prevailing habits and customs of several million people.

Now we are all rather confused in our thinking. Ideological problems must not and cannot be stifled. They can only be guided. In the past, our country was so closed up, and there were many things that I didn't understand. I didn't understand music and fine art and knew very little about literature. It is better to lift the restrictions, including the ban on disco dance, which I do not find objectionable, and even "break dance." Let people do it if they want to. They won't keep doing it if they think it's not good. It is impossible to be ignorant culturally but advanced in science and technology.

People say that Deng Lijun is no good. I obtained and listened to her records. What's wrong with them? Nothing except some references to such things as wind, flowers, snow and moon. There are things which we need not oppose. Just exercise a little prudence before agreeing to promote them. The same is true with dresses--everyone has his own choice. Formerly when we were in Yanan, at first we had only military uniforms. Later on, we were issued shirts, but there were only three sizes, large, medium and small. A fellow was so big that his shirt was split open, and he patched it up with a piece of bed sheet. Why did he do that? Because it looked better. Some veteran comrades like to wear military uniforms. It is also because they think it looks good. So you have your choice, and others have theirs. Girls will not wear miniskirts or super-miniskirts, if no one thinks it's pretty.

There are many ways to stop something. Once set in motion, a movement can stop any trend, but it cannot solve problems. Even Hong Kong television programs, we cannot say that every minute of them is poison. Even if they are rotten, you should see them before passing judgment.

I saw the play "Mayor Chen Yi," a part of which was about Mayor Chen's enjoyment of Beethoven's Symphony No 3. I tried to listen to the symphony myself, but did not understand. I do not hope that our future generations will be as uncultured as I am. Now about disco dance, I say we should not object. Let the people themselves distinguish whether it's good or bad. Of course, the way the lights flash is too much for this old man, but that is a minor problem. I saw "The Melody of Youth." It is very good, a far cry from the slogan types of the past. Can we stick to the yangge dance forever?

About concrete work at present, the biggest headache is the housing problem. In addition to building more houses, the basic solution to the problem is to reform the housing system. I am thinking if it is possible to set a standard, those whose housing is below standard will receive a subsidy, and those whose housing is above standard must pay more. Personal factors will not be considered in determining the amount of subsidy or extra payment. Only in this way will it be possible to solve the existing contradictions. Under the present system, no housing is provided for children by their parents' units. The old man of the family may have to sleep in the "living room," and no solution is available. The communist party has done a lot of good things in the past 30 years. However, owing to the system of "everyone eating out of the same big pot," we have wound up in debt and have to carry out reforms.

Next, we have to put up a good framework for city roads. This is the core of urban planning, a project of vital and lasting importance and a great undertaking which will benefit our future generations. For the present, of course, we must solve the problem of traffic jams.

As to education, attention should be paid to primary and higher education. The mayor's responsibility, however, is focused on the middle schools. Among 100 middle school graduates taking college entrance examinations, only 7 or 8 can qualify for enrolment. What are we going to do about the other 90 percent? We must do a good job in reforming the structure of secondary education so that students may acquire more social knowledge and working skills to make a living before they walk out of schools and into society.

As the headquarters, the municipal government will gradually form one leading body for economic construction and another for social development including urban administration. One will make money, and the other will spend money. The two will be entirely different. Organizations of the present municipal government are divided by fields of work, and they need to be reformed to adapt to horizontal connections.

As leaders, we must be able to listen to unflattering opinions. We invite the public to make more suggestions about the work of the municipal government.

12802

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

CHINA'S LABOR EXPORT--A U.S. gambling city asked China to "export" dancers. It is said that China has initially agreed to export 100 ballet performers. At the same time, China is providing short-term training to a number of senior middle school graduates, preparing to send them to foreign countries where they will serve some old people and use their earnings to attend college abroad. So long as conditions permit, these people will be allowed to remain abroad and become a new generation of overseas Chinese. All this is known as labor export, handled by a labor export company under an international investment corporation. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 p 81] 12802

PROVINCIAL PERSONNEL CHANGES--Recently numerous provincial figures have been transferred. However, news from Beijing indicates that top-level personnel in Fujian Province will remain unchanged. Except for Fujian, there will be personnel changes in all other provinces and regions. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, is now recuperating in Beijing. It was heard previously that Ren Zhongyi might become president of the Central Party School, which seems not impossible. His successor may very well be Lin Ruo (reported already by CHENG MING). Liang Lingguang is still governor of Guangdong. At a recent session of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, he gave no information on personnel changes. However, it is believed that Liang Lingguang will step down. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 p 81] 12802

HONG KONG LEFTISTS--A person of the Hong Kong XINHUA News Agency recently said that CPPCC members in Hong Kong and Macao should actively run for seats in the city council, and that they should also mobilize their friends and relatives to do more work and form some organizations in every trade, such as associations of fellow provincials or townsmen, to take part in political struggles during the 12-year transitional period. He thought that the struggle during the transitional period is very complicated. He also identified the targets of this political struggle, which are perhaps obvious without being named here. The remarks were made on 16 May at the third session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee when speeches were made by the 28th group (Hong Kong and Macao group). [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 p 81] 12802

CHINA'S FOREIGN AID--During Mao Zedong's time, even though China was very poor, it still carried a heavy burden of foreign aid and felt proud of itself. Has China given any foreign aid in the past few years? It should be said that China's foreign aid has continued, though smaller in amounts than in Mao Zedong's time. The total amount of new aid China provided to more than 50 countries and areas in 1984 was the largest since the downfall of the "gang of four." Of the total of new aid funds, complete sets of equipment and whole plants accounted for 60 percent. Major projects completed included a dry battery plant in Korea, a canal in Tunisia, a hydroelectric power station in Cameroon, a people's palace in the Congo and a highway in Burundi. Informed sources point out that China is still poor and backward. Although Foreign aid cannot be stopped altogether, it should not be on as large a scale as it is now. We should do what is within our capabilities and should not follow Mao Zedong's example in pretending to be what we are not. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 p 81] 12802

ZHOU YANG'S HEALTH--Everyone knows that Zhou Yang is not well. What is his problem? How is he of late? Zhou Yang is suffering from blockage of blood vessel. It is said that the son of a Laoshan Taoist priest is treating him. His condition improves sometimes only to worsen again. When he feels better, he is sober and clearheaded. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 p 81] 12802

MAGAZINE BAN--When someone above gave the word that tabloid papers should be banned, people below went into action without delay. Not only tabloids were banned indiscriminately, but even some magazines were not spared. For example, in several cities and areas, even the ZUOPIN [WORKS OF LITERATURE] and DANGDAI WENTAN [CONTEMPORARY LITERARY WORLD], organs of the Guangdong Chapter of the China Writers Association, were also "banned" and not allowed to be sold. The matter has caused much resentment in the writers association in Guangdong. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 93, Jul 85 p 81] 12802

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